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1904

The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*

FORESTRY IN GERMANY

Raphael C. Zee

HANOVER, HILDESHEIM, BRUNSWICK

Clara M. Stearns

HAYDN AND HIS MUSIC

Thomas Whitney Sarette

REACTION AND REPUBLICAN

REVIVAL IN FRANCE

Frederic Austin Ogg

THE BODILY BASIS OF EDUCATION

Walter L. Horvey

SEED DISTRIBUTION

Anna B. Comstock

SURVEY OF CIVIC

BETTER-
MENT

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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A Monthly Magazine of Things Worth While

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Contents for November, 1904.

Cover Design.

Marktplatz, Hildesheim.....	Frontispiece.
Highways and Byways.....	205-216
A Reminiscence Campaign ended. Expenditures and the "Exaggerations" Issue. Catalogue of the "Honor" Period. War and Peace Conference. Russia Fields on Chautauqui. The Future of Tibet. Secret Russo-German Alliance. Modern Socialism and Opportunism. The Defeat of the Australian "Labor" Ministry. British Customs in Congress. A Great Church Program. Senator George F. Hoar. What the Paragraphers Say. With Portraits of Frank W. Higgins, Judge D. Cady Herrick, Robert Treat Paine, Señor Eduardo Daza, the late Henry C. Payne, the late George F. Hoar; Cartoons and other illustrations.	
Reaction and the Republican Revival.....	Frederic Austin Ogg..... 217
Social Progress in Europe. Illustrated.	
Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick.....	Carl M. Stearns..... 228
A Reading Journey in Belgium and Germany. Illustrated.	
Haydn.....	Thomas Whitely Surrette..... 246
German Master Musicians. Illustrated.	
Forestry in Germany.....	Raphael G. Zen..... 253
Civic Lessons from Europe. Illustrated.	
Bodily Basis: Physician and Teacher.....	Walter L. Harvey..... 263
How the American Boy is Educated.	
Seed Distribution.....	Anna Rotsford Comstock..... 271
Nature Study. Illustrated.	
The School of Facts.....	Taddeus Jenks..... 273
Survey of Civic Betterment.....	275
Bioscience and Forestry. Fire Fighting in the Adirondacks. The Menace of Forest Destruction. New York Arbor Day Planting. What is Forestry? American Civic Association. Topics in October Magazine. From the Field. Civic Progress Programs: I. Forestry; II. Trees and Tree Planting.	
News Summary and Current Events Programs.....	281
Chautauqua Spare Minute Course.....	283
C. L. S. C. Round Table.....	284
As Others See Us. Maps for the Study of Germany. Notes. A New Outline of German History. Answers to Search Questions on November Reading. Outline of Reading and Programs. Suggestive Programs for Local Circles. The Travel Club. The Library Shelf. News from the Circles. Illustrated.	
Summer Assemblies for 1904.....	293
Talk About Books.....	294

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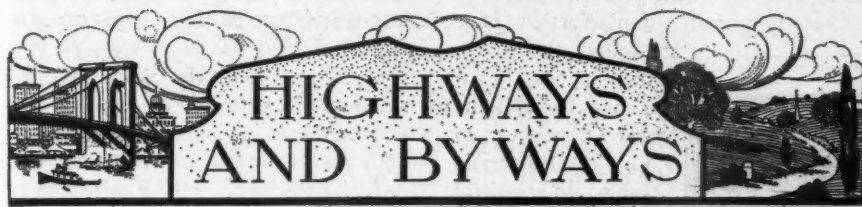
MARKTPLATZ, EAST AND SOUTH SIDES, HILDESHEIM
Showing Rathaus (left), Templar House, Roland Fountain and Wedekind Haus.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

VOL. XL.

NOVEMBER, 1904

No. 3.



WHEN these lines reach the readers of this magazine the presidential campaign of 1904 will practically have passed into history. It has been, up to this writing at any rate, a most peculiar campaign. The "apathy" to which we referred last month, has not ceased since, and for the best of reasons. The indifference of the voters has been "a household topic" throughout the country. The Republican speakers have been saying that this means, simply, that the Democratic search or hunt for issues has failed; the Democrats retort that there is little enthusiasm for or interest in the cause of the dominant party. Impartial observers hold that the apathy is more hurtful to the opposition than to the administration, appealing for a vote of confidence and another lease of official life.

The letters of acceptance of the respective presidential candidates, though quite unusual (each in a different way), did nothing to enliven the canvass. President Roosevelt's very elaborate statement was a defense of the Republican position, an expression of complete satisfaction with the *status quo* and an aggressive challenge to the Democrats. The Republicans, declared Mr. Roosevelt, have done nothing which could be reversed without detriment and disaster to the country. This, he claimed, was true as a whole and as to every separate act or policy of that party. On the tariff, reciprocity, trusts, Philippine and foreign-affairs issues, the Republicans have kept their promises while refraining from making promises

that they were not sure they would be able to keep. He charged the opposition with insincerity on several issues, notably the tariff and trust questions.

Ex-Judge Parker's letter was comparatively brief and but little more militant than his previous utterance, in the form of a speech to the notification committee. It formulates the issue of the campaign as follows: Wasteful expenditures vs. economical administration, government by caprice vs. constitutional government, spectacular and brilliant adventures vs. a dignified foreign policy, and reasonable tariff revision plus McKinley reciprocity vs. the high protection embodied in the Dingley tariff act.

The Democratic candidate also attacks the pension order of the executive—applying an act in relation to Mexican war veterans to Civil war veterans—as an unwarranted and illegal act, and promises to revoke it in the event of his election; adding, however, that he is in favor of a law granting pensions on account of age to all veterans of the Civil war.

In relation to trusts, Judge Parker asserts that no further legislation by Congress is necessary, since, under a decision by the Supreme Court the federal judiciary may apply the common law to all monopoly cases coming before them. At the same time he is prepared to advance new legislation should experience demonstrate the necessity therefor.

The "apathy" of the campaign has its compensations. If there has been no exciting discussion of the issues, there has also been a gratifying lack of personal

Highways and Byways

abuse and vituperation. The offenders have been few, and they failed to enlist public interest in their tirades.

Few Democrats of distinction have



FRANK W. HIGGINS
Republican candi-
date for Govern-
or of New
York.

"bolted" their party nominations, and few Republicans have gone over to the Democratic camp. In a general way, it may be said that the alignment is practically what it was in 1892. The majority of anti-silver Democrats have returned to their party, the financial question being completely eliminated from the contest. The Democrats originally

expected to attract thousands of Republican voters in each of the "pivotal" states—New York, New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, etc.—but their success or failure in this direction will not be known until the ballots are actually counted on the night of November 8. At this writing neither party is making sweeping claims, the number of doubtful states being admittedly larger than in the national elections of 1900 and 1896.

Expenditures and the "Extravagance" Issue

All through the presidential campaign the Democrats have sought persistently to make a political issue of the rising tide of governmental expenditures. The present administration has been charged with reckless extravagance and contempt for economy. Judge Parker, ex-Senator Davis and leading speakers have dwelt on the subject with so much earnestness that the Republican chiefs have been moved to demand what the lawyers call "a bill of particulars." Judge Parker compared the

appropriations under Cleveland with those of recent years and found sinister significance in the increase of the total from less than \$268,000,000 in 1888 to \$582,000,000 in 1902.

The figures from the years 1880 to 1904, according to official reports, are given in the following table, interesting wholly apart from partisan treatment of it:

Year	Population	Net expenses	Per capita expenses
1880....	50,155,783	\$267,642,958 00	\$5.34
1881....	51,316,000	260,712,888 00	5.08
1882....	52,495,000	257,981,440 00	4.91
1883....	53,693,000	265,408,138 00	4.94
1884....	54,911,000	244,126,244 00	4.44
1885....	56,148,000	260,226,935 00	4.63
1886....	57,404,000	242,483,138 00	4.22
1887....	58,680,000	267,932,179 00	4.56
1888....	59,974,000	267,924,801 00	4.46
1889....	61,289,000	299,288,978 00	4.88
1890....	62,622,250	318,040,710 00	5.07
1891....	63,947,000	365,773,905 35	5.72
1892....	65,191,000	345,023,330 58	5.29
1893....	66,456,000	383,477,954 49	5.77
1894....	67,740,000	367,525,279 83	5.43
1895....	69,043,000	356,195,298 29	5.16
1896....	70,365,000	352,179,446 08	5.01
1897....	71,704,000	365,774,159 57	5.10
1898....	73,060,000	443,368,582 80	6.07
1899....	73,433,000	605,072,179 85	8.14
1900....	76,295,220	487,713,791 71	6.39
1901....	77,754,000	509,967,353 15	6.56
1902....	79,117,000	471,190,857 64	5.90
1903....	80,847,000	506,099,007 04	6.26
1904....	*81,867,000	582,569,086 06	7.14

*Population estimated.

†This includes \$8,270,842.46 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

‡This includes \$17,292,362.65 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

§This includes \$20,304,224.06 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

¶This includes \$10,401,220.61 of "premiums on purchase of bonds."

|| This includes \$50,000,000 for the Panama Canal.

The growth of population, it is said, will account, in a measure, for the steady increase of the total of annual expenditures, but it does not account for the per capita increase. The real explanation is—carelessness, extravagance, according to the Democrats. The New York *Evening Post*, a strong Parker advocate, says: "The money is leaking out through a thousand holes, a few dollars here, a few millions there, in every department of government. The whole machine is run loosely and lavishly."

The Republicans have not only denied this charge, but have challenged their op-

ponents to show just where they could save, retrench and economize. They insist that the expenditures are unavoidably heavy and due to the multiplying needs and interests of the country. In his letter of acceptance the President meets the Democratic indictment in these words:

Do our opponents grudge the fifty millions paid for the Panama canal?

Do they intend to cut down on the pensions to the veterans of the Civil War?

Do they intend to put a stop to the irrigation policy, or to the permanent census bureau, or to immigration inspection?

Do they intend to abolish rural free delivery? Do they intend to cut down the navy, or the Alaskan telegraph system?

Do they intend to dismantle our coast fortifications?

If there is to be a real and substantial cutting down of national expenditures it must be in such matters as these. The department of agriculture has done service of incalculable value to the farmers of this country in many different lines. Do our opponents wish to cut down the money for this service? They can do it only by destroying the usefulness of the service itself.

Whichever party wins, the question of expenditure is one which every thoughtful citizen would like to see considered by Congress, and especially by the House, which makes the appropriations—theoretically at least—on its merits and in the right and proper spirit.

Campaign of the "Minor" Parties

When the Populists held their convention and nominated Mr. Watson for President, Populism was generally pronounced dead. In fact, surprise was expressed that the leaders of the party should take the trouble to place a ticket in the field. Many of the Populists had returned to the Republican fold and declared that the party's *raison d'être* had vanished.

It is generally agreed now that Mr. Watson has put new life into Populism. He has made a picturesque and vigorous campaign and it is asserted by his followers that many of the former Bryan Democrats will vote the Populist ticket on November 8.

Mr. Watson, naturally enough, assails both the Republican and the Democratic candidates. Both parties, he says, are plutocratic and optimistic and insincere.

Neither represents any vital or honest issue, in his opinion, and the hope of the country lies in Populism. Here is a quotation from a speech of his at Atlanta which attracted much comment:

Party names to me are nothing. The doctrine is everything. I call upon all Jeffersonian Democrats to help me make this fight against the two republican parties, headed by Roosevelt and Parker. What do we need of two parties committed to Wall Street? Let us have one for the people.

If I could become politically tipsy enough to vote for Parker, on the platform of 1904, as constructed by Parker himself. I would take one more drink—a



JUDGE D-CADY HER-
RICK
Democratic candi-
date for Govern-
or of New
York.



In 1896 and 1900

and 1904

THE CAMPAIGN ORATOR

—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

small one at that—and vote for the other twin, Roosevelt. Give me the original every time, rather than the blurred, indistinct, imitative.

Mr. Watson has dealt very pointedly with the race issue. He has framed certain questions which, he says, Mr. Parker ought to answer explicitly. They follow:

How does he stand upon this alleged question? Is his position at all different from that of Roosevelt? If so, in what respect? The south should demand explicit reply to the following questions before it votes for him upon the assumption that he differs from Roosevelt on the negro question:

1. Would you refuse to eat at the same table with Booker Washington?

2. Would you refuse to appoint negroes to office in the south?

3. If elected will you refuse to receive on terms of equality at the White House such negroes as Bishop Turner, Booker Washington, and T. Thomas Fortune?

4. Do you approve the mixed schools of New York, inaugurated under Grover Cleveland—in which social equality is practically made a matter of compulsion?

5. If such schools—wherein black children and white children are educated together—are a good thing for your native state of New York, would they be a good thing for Georgia and South Carolina? If not, Why not?

The Prohibitionists are not so aggressive as the Populists, but they, too, claim that dissatisfaction with the older parties will bring them thousands of votes. The Socialists expect to make heavy gains, owing to the restrictions in several important industries.

War and Peace Conferences

The Interparliamentary Union, a body composed of members of European, old-world and new-world parliaments, held its session last month at St. Louis. This association was organized in 1888 in Paris by members of the French Chamber of Deputies and of the British Parliament. Its sole purpose is the promotion of peace and international arbitration. It has met in the great capitals of the world, and one

of its sessions was attended by a personal representative of the Tzar. An American branch of the union was formed last year. The St. Louis conference was attended by three hundred delegates. The conference adopted, after earnest discussion, two important resolutions—one for friendly mediation between Russia and Japan, and one for another meeting of The Hague international conference. The former requests the powers to intervene either jointly or separately with the belligerents to facilitate the restoration of peace: this, of course, will not bear any fruit. Intervention is not desired and would be unceremoniously declined. The latter resolution is more practical and may be set forth in full:

Whereas, Enlightened public opinion and the spirit of modern civilization alike demand that differences between nations should be adjusted and settled in the same manner as disputes between individuals are adjudicated—namely, by the arbitration of courts in accordance with recognized principles of law;

The conference requests the several governments of the world to send representatives to an annual conference to be held at a time and place to be agreed upon by them, for the purpose of considering:

1. The questions for the consideration of which the conference at The Hague expressed a wish that a future conference be called.



AN ECLIPSE IN SIGHT
—From the Minneapolis Journal.

2. The negotiation of arbitration treaties between the nations represented at the conference to be convened.

3. The advisability of establishing an international congress to convene periodically for the discussion of international questions.

And this conference respectfully requests the President of the United States to invite all the nations to send representatives to such a conference.

The power of an American chief executive to issue such a call may be doubted. The difficulty, however, has been foreseen. A bill which originated with the American branch of the Inter-parliamentary Union is now pending in our Congress. It authorizes the President to issue invitations for a conference of the powers "to devise plans looking to the negotiation of arbitration treaties," and also "to discuss the advisability of and if possible agree upon, a gradual reduction of armaments."

In the present state of the world it may well seem an idle, quixotic and thankless task to make peace appeals and pass arbitration resolutions; but serious economists and social philosophers believe that war itself is the most potent argument for peace and that the terrible conflict in Manchuria cannot fail to accelerate the movement of the thoughtful opponents of militarism and crushing taxation for the adoption of civilized methods of settling controversies between nations. President Roosevelt has agreed to issue a call for another peace conference.

At the thirteenth session of the International Peace Congress held at Boston during the first week in October, a resolution, looking to universal peace, was unanimously passed giving a model for a proposed convention between all nations for international arbitration. Accepting The Hague tribunal as the nucleus for the movement, all the nations that were parties to The Hague convention, or as many as are willing to join, are urged to enter into a permanent convention to prevent war. The basis of the agreement to be made is as follows:

1. Whilst the high contracting powers mutually recognize each other's absolute sovereignty and independence, they bind themselves, each for itself, to work together for the furtherance of universal peace.

2. The high contracting powers pledge themselves to refer to the permanent arbitral tribunal (established by the convention for the peaceful solution of international disputes, signed at The Hague, July 29, 1899) every dispute or contention which may arise between them that

cannot be solved by diplomacy, or any other amicable adjustment agreed upon, whatever the cause, nature or object of disagreement may be, and further pledge themselves not to engage in any warlike action, directly or indirectly, with respect to each other.

The rights and duties of the various parties to the agreement are defined, with a rotation of the presidency and other safeguards to preserve the balance of power. While there are many difficulties to be met with in carrying out such a plan, this is a striking development of positive peace propaganda.



ROBERT TREAT
PAINE
President International Peace
Congress.

Russia Yields on Contraband

It will be remembered that Russia's sweeping definition of contraband, especially in the light of the action of her "converted" cruisers and her prize courts, provoked the displeasure of Great Britain and the United States and led to the presentation of notes of protest. Russia had placed foodstuffs, coal and other fuel, and railway material on the contraband list,

Highways and Byways

whereas the enlightened practice is to treat them as "conditional" contraband. It was contended by the protestants that the extreme St. Petersburg view made commerce with Japan impossible.

After mature deliberation Russia has informed the governments named that in principle she is prepared to meet their views. Without formally modifying her position, she has so interpreted the original regulations that no unnecessary hardships will be imposed on commerce with Japan by neutral powers in neutral ships. Foodstuffs and fuel are to be placed in the category of articles susceptible of dual use. They will not be confiscated unless consigned to blockaded ports or destined for the military or naval use of Japan,

Shipments in the ordinary course of trade by private firms, even to an enemy's port, will be considered *prima facie* non-contraband; but the simple fact of consignment to, and by, ordinary traders will not be conclusive evidence of the innocent character of the goods. Suspicious circumstances might overcome the presumption. But—and this is an important point—where suspicion is raised, the burden of proof is to rest upon the captor, not upon the consignee or consignor.

Russia's reply is considered to be fairly satisfactory at London and Washington, and thus another source of friction and ill-will is happily removed.

The Future of Tibet

When, several months ago, Great Britain, yielding to the pressure of Lord Curzon and the Indian government, authorized a semi-military expedition to Tibet, that mysterious land which few Europeans have visited and which has successfully resisted "peaceful penetration," solemn assurances were given in Parliament that England had no intention of meddling with the internal and political affairs of that country, and that the nominal suzerainty of China would be fully respected. The Dalai Lama, it was

stated, had disregarded certain purely commercial treaties between Tibet and India and was intriguing with Russia, and all that was demanded of him and the ruling priests in general was a recognition of the treaties in question and a willingness to arrange better trade relations with India.

The expedition had caused some uneasiness in Russian official circles, though St. Petersburg protested that no attempt at securing special privileges in the way of trade concessions or political predominance had been made by her. She expressed entire satisfaction, however, with the explanations or disclaimers of the British government.

Now the situation is radically changed. The expedition having been resisted, and bloody encounters leading to the capture of Gyangse and the march to the sacred capital, Lhasa, England has modified her view. At Lhasa a new treaty was concluded, the terms of which are objected to by Russia and—under her influence—by China. Tibet, under the treaty, must pay an indemnity of \$2,550,000 annually for three years, and until the indemnity has been discharged in full, the British troops are to occupy a whole province within easy reach of the capital. It is also provided that Tibet shall never lease or sell territory to any other power than Great Britain, nor grant any railway or telegraph concessions to any other power, nor permit any nation to take part in its affairs.



PALACE OF THE FUGITIVE DALAI LAMA
Lhasa, Tibet.

Unfriendly critics say that this last condition virtually establishes a British protectorate over Tibet and destroys the sovereignty of China over the country. Russia complains that the treaty violates the pledges given by the Balfour government, and she also points out that the integrity of China is menaced by the treaty in a sense repugnant to the Hay note on the subject. The United States has made no move, but Russia, as stated above, has entered a protest against the convention. The question arises whether England has sought to profit by Russia's preoccupation in the war with Japan and proposes to ignore the objections advanced. The Tzar is not in a position to make an issue of the affair, while the course of China will depend largely on the attitude of France and Germany. Tibet prefers isolation, but her wishes are not likely to be consulted.



Secret Russo-German Alliance

The London *Times*, which prides itself on the completeness and accuracy of its information as regards foreign politics, recently startled diplomatic circles by publishing the history of an alleged understanding arrived at between the Tzar and the Emperor of Germany. These two nations have just concluded a commercial treaty of reciprocity (the details of which are withheld from the public), and it is supposed that at the final meetings a political convention was added unto the commercial one.

According to the *Times*, by this understanding Russia is assured of Germany's support in the ultimate settlement of the terms of peace with Japan. As France is certain to stand by Russia, a situation may arise resembling that which confronted victorious Japan after the war with China, ten years ago, and which resulted in direct intervention to deprive her of Port Arthur and other Chinese territory—"the fruits of conquest." The Peking correspondent of the great Lon-

don paper reports that all over the Far East the opinion is held by European observers of the political game that the Port Arthur fleet, when it attempted the escape which Japan prevented, was bound for Kiao-Chou, the German base held under lease from China, there to be dismantled and kept till the end of the conflict. This arrangement would have offended Japan, but Germany is supposed to be indifferent to the wishes or feelings of that power. Russia in Manchuria would make Germany's position at Kiao-Chou untenable, and with Kiao-Chou would be lost the great province of Shantung, which the Teutonic Empire has hoped to acquire and develop as a German colony.

But how, it may be asked, does this alleged understanding affect Great Britain? The answer is that, in English opinion, the Russo-German relations are part of a settled scheme of aggrandizement largely at British expense in the Yang-Tsze valley. The reported alliance is thus a menace to England as well as to Japan, and the Balfour government is advised to endeavor to come to an understanding with France in regard to the matter, the idea being that an Anglo-French veto would avert the threatened danger.

The German foreign office has denied these charges, but no importance is attached in London to the formal disclaimer. There is evidence that St. Petersburg complacently counts on the benevolent neutrality of Germany. She has sent her finest troops from the western provinces to the Far East and has freely bought ships and war material in



SENIOR EDUARDO
DIAZ
Minister from
Uruguay to the
United States.

Germany. As the great German lines are notoriously under the influence of the government, it is concluded that they would never have been allowed to sell large steamers to Russia, knowing that they would be converted into commerce destroyers, had not an understanding of some kind been reached between the Tzar and the Emperor.

It should be added that there has been much discussion of late concerning the need and possibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding. Of course, an alliance between Muscovy and Germany would definitely eliminate that scheme from diplomatic calculations.



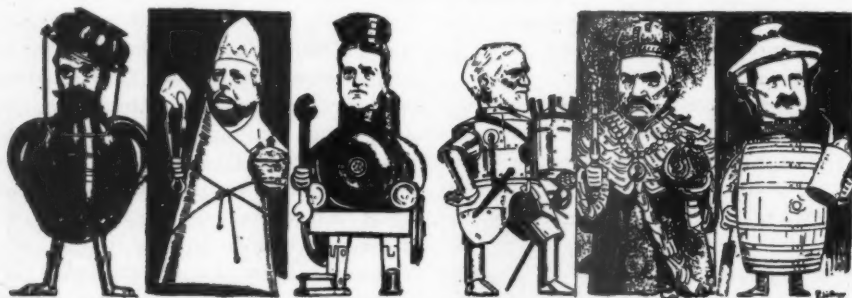
Modern Socialism and Opportunism

At the recent international Socialist congress, held at Amsterdam, the most exciting and interesting debate had for its subject the attitude of modern Socialists toward "capitalistic" parties and the political struggles of the day. The question discussed might be framed thus: Should convinced and earnest Socialists treat all "bourgeois" parties alike, as supporters of a decaying and dying social-economic order, and refuse to help or coöperate with any of them for any purpose whatever, or should they pursue an opportunist policy, work with the progressive parties to pre-

vent reaction, and strive to obtain whatever reform parliaments and other legislative bodies can be induced or compelled to grant?

The question is not merely a theoretical one. The Socialists are an important political faction in France, Italy, Belgium and Germany. In the first named country, as we have shown in former issues, the Socialists have been for some years a governing party. Without the votes, speeches and work of the Socialist group of deputies, led by men like Jaurés and Millerand, the ministries of Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes could not have been formed, kept in power and permitted to do the very notable things they have accomplished.

The position of the Marxian or "revolutionary" Socialists is that under no circumstances is it proper for those who would destroy the present order to coöperate with its defenders. They must fight under their own banner for their own ideals, and remain wholly indifferent to the quarrels among so-called Conservatives and so-called Liberals or Radicals. Jaurés and his supporters contended that pending the conversion of a majority to Socialism it is the interest and duty of Socialists to employ ordinary political means for the realization of reforms that are good in themselves or that tend to and pave the way for the great reform. In



WILLIAM A.
CLARK
Copper king.

HENRY O.
HAVEMYER
Sugar king.

WILLIAM K.
VANDERBILT
Railway king.

ANDREW
CARNEGIE
Steel king.

J. PIERPONT
MORGAN
Trust king.

JOHN D.
ROCKEFELLER
Oil king.

MODERN KINGS

—From *Lustige Blätter*.

France, Jaurés pointed out, the Socialists have secured a shorter workday for the miners, the promise of old-age pensions, the just treatment of strikers, etc. Owing to Socialist support, clericalism and militarism have been subordinated to the civil power, military service has been reduced, justice has been vindicated in the Dreyfus affair, and separation of Church and State has been accepted in principle. What has Socialism, in spite of its 3,000,000 votes, achieved in Germany under the Bebel policy of isolation?

After a remarkable discussion a compromise resolution was defeated by a vote of 21 to 21—a tie, each nation, no matter what the number of delegates, casting two votes. A resolution was passed “repudiating,” but not condemning, all efforts tending to obscure the class war between Socialism and capitalism and leading to any alliance or understanding with the bourgeois parties.

This was apparently a defeat for Jaurés and his friends, the opportunist-Socialists, and a victory for the extremists. The moral effect of the resolution is slight, for the representatives of the most advanced countries, with the exception of Germany, sympathized with Jaurés, while many abstained from voting. The French Socialists in the chamber of deputies will not change their course, for the majority of their adherents approve of it.

The congress was truly international in spirit. The fraternization of Japan's delegate with the Russian representatives provoked an enthusiastic demonstration. With Socialists internationalism is a living faith.



The Defeat of the Australian “Labor” Ministry

It will be remembered that last spring the Labor party of the Australian commonwealth, which held the balance of power in parliament, was called upon to assume the duties and responsibilities of government. Its representatives in the

lower house had defeated two ministries on the question of compulsory arbitration for those engaged in interstate commerce, the chief difficulty being an amend-

ment applying the bill to employes of the several states and of the commonwealth, and as neither of the middle-class parties was in a position to dispense with the support of the labor representatives, it seemed more logical and politically more “regular” to ask the Labor party to form a government. The Watson ministry—a “trade union ministry”—

was then formed, to the amazement of the outside world and the apprehension of the conservative classes of Great Britain.

The Watson program was an exceedingly moderate one and nothing alarming was threatened or announced by it. Considerable sagacity and efficiency were displayed by the labor ministry, but no one expected it to remain in power very long. It had no majority in either house, and was compelled to depend on the votes of Protectionist-Conservatives or Free-Trade Liberals.

In August the minority came to grief. Premier Watson had reintroduced the compulsory arbitration bill, which contained a modified provision regarding federal employes as well as a provision requiring the courts of arbitration to give preference in their awards, in the matter of employment, to members of unions. This latter was opposed by the Free Traders and Liberals, and it was rejected by a narrow majority. This amounted to a vote of “no confidence,” and the Watson ministry retired from power.

The Labor party suggested a general



THE LATE HENRY C.
PAYNE
Postmaster General of the United States.

election, but the Governor-General decided to make another attempt at obtaining a more or less stable ministry under the present distribution of political power.

The two middle-class parties had for months been considering the wisdom of waiving differences on the fiscal issue (protection, preferential tariff arrangements with England, etc.) and coalescing for the purpose of governing without the aid and in spite of the opposition of the Labor party. The obstacles in the way were many and formidable, but they seem to have been surmounted, and the Watson government has been succeeded by a two headed ministry representing and relying on both Protectionists and Free Traders, Conservatives and Liberals. Mr. Reid, the leader of the Free Traders, is the premier, while a Victorian protectionist, Mr. McLean, is a sort of co-premier, ranking as equal with Mr. Reid. The fiscal issue has been "shelved," but it is doubted whether this will suffice as a basis of co-operation. The premier has issued a strong manifesto against the Labor party, which he accuses of selfishness and lack of patriotism.

The situation is not comfortable for either of the middle-class parties, and a dissolution of parliament cannot long be avoided. The new ministry is doomed to impotence.



British Unions in Congress

At the recent annual congress of the British trade unions four hundred and fifty delegates, representing over 1,500,000 organized workmen, restated and defined the position of labor on the leading political and economic questions of the day. The resolutions adopted by that body are undoubtedly significant.

In the first place, the congress unqualifiedly condemned the Chamberlain program of protection plus preference for the self-governing colonies. Labor, in the opinion of the congress, could not possibly

be benefited by reversion to food taxes and restrictions on international trade, and must oppose all attempts at changing the present fiscal system. So far as the British unions are concerned the Chamberlain propaganda has failed utterly. They stand exactly where they stood a year ago, when Mr. Chamberlain first raised his banner of fiscal revolt. And it is conceded that the decision of the great issue rests with labor.

In the second place, the congress, while congratulating the Australian workmen on their successful discharge of the function of government, rejected a resolution in favor of compulsory arbitration, which is a central article of the Australian labor creed. By a decisive majority the congress reaffirmed the ancient British faith in individual liberty and free industry. It believes in conciliation and arbitration, but not in governmental regulation of wages, hours, etc. And this at a time when the status of trade unions in Great Britain leaves a great deal to be desired.

A series of unfavorable decisions by the higher courts has placed new burdens and responsibilities upon the labor organizations, and their funds are open to attack in damage suits under circumstances never contemplated by Parliament. A bill to neutralize these decisions and modify the laws of conspiracy in favor of labor has received little attention, and the congress severely criticized the Balfour ministry for this indifference to the interests of labor. In England, as in the United States, public opinion is rather hostile to unionism at this juncture, and bills extending its powers, privileges or exemptions encounter resolute opposition.

Notwithstanding these facts, the congress declared against compulsory arbitration. At the same time it adopted a resolution urging upon the workmen independent political action and the election of members of parliament from the ranks of labor with reference to issues of direct and vital interest to unionism.

A Great Church Dispute

From a religious as well as from a legal point of view the case of "The General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland and others vs. Lord Overton and others" is one of uncommon interest and importance. The decision recently rendered therein by the House of Lords, the highest court of appeals in Great Britain, has precipitated a bitter church war, although the better opinion is that a sober second thought will incline both parties to a reasonable and equitable settlement.

The issue in the case was this: If bequests and donations are made to a voluntary society under the terms of its existing constitution, to whom will the property accumulated by the society belong when a majority of the society, or the whole society except a very small minority, changes its fundamental doctrines—to the majority or to the conservative minority?

According to the House of Lords, the answer is, To the loyal and faithful minority. This, it is recognized, is a strictly legal view. Public policy, the "higher law" of general progress and the interests of society are declared to dictate the opposite conclusion. The courts of last resort are disposed to determine difficult and delicate questions in the light of public policy and the greatest good of the greatest number, not in that of severely legal principles; hence the decision in the case in question is to many a startling surprise.

The history of the case is instructive: In 1843 a large body of ministers seceded from the Established Church of Scotland as a protest against certain rulings of the lay courts. The seceders, however, did not renounce their belief in the doctrine of an established church; they merely objected to certain deductions from that doctrine. But in the year 1900 a majority of the assembly of these seceders decided to unite with another voluntary religious body, the United Presbyterians, who do not believe in establishment. This action

involved a surrender of the fundamental doctrine of establishment, and the minority violently opposed it. The members of the minority call themselves the Old Free Church, and after the merging of the majority in the new "United Free Church" they brought an action to restrain the new trustees, Lord Overton and others, from dealing with and claiming the property of the church. Their contention was that, however weak they might be in numbers, they had the title to the whole property of the church, as professing the fundamental doctrines of the original contractors.

In upholding this contention and declaring the Old Free Church faction to be entitled to the realty and personalty of the church (amounting to over \$5,000,000) the House of Lords cited the dictum of Lord Eldon that he knew of no case where the minority of a sect or body forfeited its rights by adhering to the original tenets and traditions and constitution of the sect or body. The majority might secede and set up new doctrines, but it could not take with it the property acquired under the old constitution.

That this view would discourage progress and change cannot be denied. It also means what is called "the rule of the dead hand." But the remedy is obvious. Either the donors or the society receiving gifts and bequests should make some provision for change in the constitution and the disposition of accumulated property in that event.

This extraordinary contest recalls the Dartmouth College case and the principle laid down therein by the United States



THE LATE GEORGE
FOLSBIE HOAR
United States Senator
from Massachusetts.

Supreme Court—a principle which, in the opinion of many, has entailed considerable injustice and harm.



Senator George F. Hoar

In the death of the senior Senator of the United States from Massachusetts the country and the national legislature sustained a severe loss. Though he had reached a very advanced age, Senator Hoar's long and fatal illness caused as profound a sorrow as is felt only over the untimely demise of a great statesman with half of his public life still before him.

Mr. Hoar had endeared himself not only to New England, whose best traditions he always cherished and most loyally represented, but to the country as a whole. Even when he was out of sympathy with the tendencies of his party, if not of his age, his courage, his devotion to principle, his love of truth and righteousness as he saw them and eloquently, movingly, impressively expounded them, commanded general respect. Mr. Hoar had changed little; many of his associates had changed much; even those who regarded him as too conservative a man, however, could not but pay willing tribute to his masterly pleading for the ideals of an earlier generation.

Senator Hoar was an ardent Republican, a convinced protectionist and a friend of labor. When the Philippine issue arose he felt constrained to oppose the administration and the majority of his party. Yet he never voted for a Democratic candidate and seldom for a Democratic measure, in connection with that issue. He ever championed the rights of man without regard to race, color or condition, but he believed in his party too much to secede from it when, in his judgment, it was pursuing a wrong course. He was one of those stalwart partisans who, though intellectually independent, assert their independence within the limits of practical party regularity.

The late senator was a scholar and

author as well as a statesman. His writings have literary and historical value, and his recent book of recollections achieved a notable and deserved success. To his particular estimates of men, especially of men of another political creed, exception may be taken. But he never penned a line in malice or uncharitableness, and he never hastily expressed a judgment. Conscious and sincere, gifted and well-informed, pure and simple and dignified, George F. Hoar will long be remembered and mourned as the grand old man of American politics.



What the Paragraphers Say

Teacher—"Willie, what's the masculine of 'laundress'?" Willie Wiseguy—"Chinaman!"—*Town and Country*.

Rag-time taught by mail. My system, in three easy lessons, enables any one to play any piece in *real* rag-time. Particulars free.—*Bona-fide newspaper advertisement*.

The Tzar proposes to decorate some of the war correspondents. He should have special St. Ananias badges made for those at Chefoo and Shanghai.—*The Fourth Estate, New York*.

"Did you never take money to which you were not entitled?" asked the close and critical friend. "No," answered Senator Sorghum. "The sums to which you refer were no more than a reasonable compensation for the wear and tear on my conscience."—*Washington Star*.

Young Hopeful—"Father, what is a 'traitor in politics'?" This paper says Congressman Jaw-weary is one." Veteran Politician—"A traitor is a man who leaves our party and goes over to the other one." Young Hopeful—"Well, then, what is a man who leaves the other party and comes over to ours?" Veteran Politician—"A convert, my son."—*Boston Transcript*.



"FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE FALL, TRA LA"

—From the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*.



Reaction and the Republican Revival

By Frederic Austin Ogg

University of Indiana. Author of "Saxon and Slav."

AFTER the great struggle at Leipzig in October, 1813, sometimes known as the Battle of the Nations, the prestige of Napoleon in Europe rapidly waned. Four leading powers—England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia—had entered into a solemn compact to put a check upon the ambitious career of the upstart emperor and now at the conclusion of his disastrous campaign in Russia they perceived that at last the hour of opportunity had come. Marching their combined armies to the French frontier, they proceeded to lay down for Napoleon certain specific terms of peace, and to give him to understand that only by accepting these could he hope to avert an immediate military invasion of his dominions. The terms were surprisingly liberal—France, for example, to be allowed to retain her greatly extended boundaries of 1792—but the haughty emperor was obdurate, and in six months' time the armies of the Allies had overrun France and entered Paris in triumph. Seeing now when it was too late the utter impossibility of maintaining his high place of authority, Napoleon sought to be allowed to abdicate, in favor

of his son; but the Allies were determined upon his complete elimination from the politics of Europe and the French Senate forthwith proceeded to decree his immediate deposition. He was then transported to the little island of Elba in the Mediterranean where the Allies with somewhat ironical generosity created for him an independent principality, at the same time hedging him about with a guard calculated to prevent his escape. It was believed that Europe would henceforth be free from his disturbing influence and ambitions.

This turn of affairs left France without a government. The deficiency was soon supplied, however, for one of the brothers of the Bourbon Louis XVI appeared upon the scene, pledged himself to grant the people a constitution and to govern by it, and was quickly recognized by the Senate as Louis XVIII. The Allies then made peace on easy terms with the re-established monarchy and withdrew their forces.

With the downfall of Napoleon began a new era in the history of nineteenth-century Europe. That event, together with the restoration of the Bourbons to

This is the third of a series of nine articles on "Social Progress in Europe." The complete list in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* from September, 1904, to May, 1905, is as follows:

Some Features of the Old Régime (September).
The Afterglow of the Revolution (October).
Reaction and the Republican Revival (November).

England and the Industrial Revolution (December).

England During the Victorian Era (January).

Recent Social Movements in the Romance Countries (February).

Germany and the Progress of Socialism (March).

Social and Industrial Russia (April).

The Rumbings of Russian Discontent (May).

the throne of France, left the way open for the old forces of aristocracy and special privilege to assert themselves in a way they had not been able to do for a quarter of a century. Napoleon had been no champion of democracy, but, as we have seen, he had served well the people of western Europe by securing for them



TZAR ALEXANDER I

the best fruits of the Revolution and warding off the reaction which must have been fatal if it had come sooner. As long as Napoleon's power lasted a reversion to the social and economic conditions of the Old Régime was quite impossible. When that power was broken the reaction at once set in, and a terrible strain upon the new social system it was. For a generation—that is to say from 1814 to about 1850—there was an almost incessant struggle throughout all western Europe, especially in France and Austria, between kings, nobles, clergy, and others interested in a restoration of conditions existing before 1789, on the one hand, and the masses of the people supported by the business and professional classes in general, on the other. The issue, clearly defined, was simply whether the reforms wrought out by the revolutionists and by

Napoleon in government, in taxation, in land tenure, in personal freedom, in the rendering of justice in the courts, and in the relations of the individual to the state—matters of vital interest to even the humblest citizen or subject—should be repudiated or should be acknowledged as the foundations of future society. The story of this great conflict is a long and rather complicated one, for it involves many centuries, many personalities, and many events. Only a few of its most significant features can here be alluded to.

The era of reaction took its formal beginning in the Congress of Vienna, in some respects the most famous assemblage of sovereigns and diplomats that Europe has ever known. The congress met, in November, 1814, at the invitation of the four Allies and included representatives of nearly a hundred European states of more or less importance. In fact Turkey was the only power which did not participate. Austria was represented by the emperor's chief minister Metternich, France by Napoleon's old foreign minister Talleyrand, Russia by the Tzar Alexander I, England by Wellington and Lord Castlereagh, and Prussia by King Frederick William, Hardenberg, and William von Humboldt. The three men most responsible for the work of the Congress were Tzar Alexander, Talleyrand, and Metternich, the last-mentioned being the presiding officer at the public sessions. The primary object of the congress was to make a readjustment of the map of Europe, so seriously deranged by the conquests and state-building of Napoleon. Sovereigns who had been deposed were clamoring for their thrones; others who had merely lost territorial possessions were demanding them back; while by the treaty of the Allies with Louis XVIII all the lands which had been annexed to France since 1792 were cut off from that state and left in chaos to be disposed of by later agreement. After months of conferences, intrigues and diplo-

matic bargainings, mingled with the most extravagant social diversions, the Congress finally accomplished its work; or rather, the five leading powers—Austria, England, France, Prussia, and Russia—did, for the lesser ones had almost nothing to say regarding the conclusions reached. The territorial settlement effected is of little importance for our purposes. Suffice it to say that the old German and Italian principalities were mostly restored—Italy being left in twelve fragments and Germany in thirty-eight; Holland was made into the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with Belgium annexed; Switzerland was given French territory and made a neutralized state; Sweden lost Finland to Russia; Denmark lost Norway to Sweden; the Kingdom of Sardinia regained Nice and Savoy and also acquired the old Republic of Genoa; and England received compensation for services against Napoleon in the shape of colonial possessions, including Malta, Ceylon, Cape Colony, and the Ionian Islands.

For a few months in 1815 the work of the Congress was broken into by the spectacular return of Napoleon from Elba and his titanic attempt, culminating at Waterloo, to regain the great power he had lost. But after arrangements had been effected for massing the military force of the larger powers against the invader deliberations upon the peaceful settlement of Europe were resumed, and before its arch-enemy had yet been condemned to St. Helena the Congress had completed its task.

This task, self-imposed, was indeed much larger than the mere reconstruction of the map of Europe. It involved nothing less than the restoration, as far as that was possible, of the social and political conditions of the Old Régime in France and the safeguarding of all the rest of Europe from any effort of the people to throw off similar conditions. The Congress was composed of princes and lackeys, representing courts and dynasties and in no sense the people, and it stood

distinctly and absolutely for a policy of reaction. Autocracy was its watchword. As the historian Fyffe puts it, "It complacently set to work to turn back the hands of time to the historic hour at which they stood when the Bastille fell."

It must be readily apparent that such a purpose could be only partially realized, even for the time, and that in the long run it was pretty certain to meet with failure. It was easy enough for the dignitaries to enumerate features of the great revolutionary struggle which all sane men would agree were horrible and ruinous—the loss of life and treasure, the paralyzing of business, the feeding fat of class



TALLEYRAND

(Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord)

prejudices and animosities—but these things had been accompanied by incalculable social and industrial improvements in which all the great body of citizens had shared more or less and which they were as willing to maintain by bloodshed as they had been to acquire at such cost in the first place. Try as they would, the powers of reaction could not undo the work of the Revolution. Nowhere was

Social Progress in Europe

this fact more patent than in France itself. The new king, Louis XVIII, in compliance with his promise when the Senate acknowledged his accession, issued in 1814 a Charter, or constitution which unequivocally recognized the permanency of the more important results of the Revolution. Louis declared he had no intention of restoring the old class privileges or interfering in any way with the admirable administrative system set up by Napoleon. He recognized that "the expectations of enlightened Europe" demanded such acquiescence in the new order of things, and it is significant that not all the declarations and commands of the reactionists at Vienna were able to change his mind. By the charter of 1814 all Frenchmen were declared to be equal before the law, and equally eligible to civil and military positions. Personal liberty and religious freedom were guaranteed, and all citizens, without distinction of rank, were to be required to pay taxes exactly in proportion to their means. Laws were to be made by the House of Peers and a popularly elected Chamber of Deputies, with the sole right of initiating legislation and the power of veto vested in the king. The lower house was competent to impeach the highest royal ministers and was given full control over taxation. It was chosen, however, on the basis of a property qualification so high that it could hardly be said to be representative of the nation as a whole. Only persons paying as much as sixty dollars a year in direct taxes could vote for a deputy. Out of a total population of nearly thirty millions there were not more than one hundred thousand such voters—about one man in seventy. No one could be elected a deputy unless he paid as much as two hundred dollars a year, and there were whole districts which contained hardly enough such persons to fill their quota of seats in the Chamber. Yet in most respects the provisions of the Charter complied pretty well with the demands of the early revolutionists in their

famous Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Even with all this there was still much popular dissatisfaction with the Bourbon restoration. Louis XVIII was not wholly master of the situation and there were many opportunities for the aristocratic element to assert itself with direful effect. The old emigrant nobles, led now as ever by the king's brother, the Count of Artois, and by the clergy, made up a reactionary party of no little power. Under their influence the French *parlement* began to pass oppressive measures and the king was led to coöperate with the absolute rulers of Italy and Spain to quell revolutionary movements in those countries. Extreme royalists were talking, too, of restoring the lands lost by the Church and the *émigrés*. This would mean the dispossessing of many thousand small farmers—men who before the Revolution had been poverty-stricken dependents, but who in the past generation had become independent and even well-to-do freeholders. In the army men who had gained recognition by merit alone were being displaced by nobles returning from exile in border countries. There was a very real danger that in these and other similar ways the new régime of liberty, justice, and equal opportunity would be stealthily undermined. It was mainly because even a few months of Bourbon government had confirmed this idea in the popular mind that Napoleon was received with such demonstrations of joy upon his escape from Elba. During the famous "Hundred Days" the great soldier-sovereign gave orders for the drafting of a free constitution for France—freer, even, than had marked his earlier government. The work was done and the people of France accepted it gladly, but of course the early overthrow of its sponsor at Waterloo entirely obliterated it.

Outside of France the reaction was less hampered by a preponderant public will. Liberal government and free thought were everywhere repudiated. Petty rulers

of German and Italian states set out to ignore the past two decades and boasted that they had "learned nothing and forgotten nothing." A school history of the time spoke of Austerlitz as "a victory gained by General Bonaparte, a lieutenant of the king of France." The king of Sardinia reestablished serfdom, and in Spain and the Papal dominions the inquisition and other relics of the Middle Ages were ceremoniously restored. It seemed that, not content with obliterating the remains of the recent revolutionary epoch, the reactionary monarchs were endeavoring to dig far back into the past and drag out institutions and implements of despotism consecrated to the cause of autocracy by centuries of usage. Many absurd things were done—perhaps none more conspicuous than the uprooting of French plants in many botanical gardens and the abolishing of French material improvements, such as street-lamps, and French medical discoveries, such as vaccination. Russia, Austria and Prussia were avowedly "divine right" monarchies. Alexander I and Frederick William III, it is true, "played a little at liberalism," as one writer has put it, but the slightest show of revolution was sufficient to put an end to such experimenting. In France the theory of divine right persisted until 1830, and even in England the Tory party was in the ascendancy, pledged against any further extension of democracy.

The dominant figure in the great era of reaction thus inaugurated was the Austrian minister Metternich—the man who Napoleon declared "narrowly missed being a statesman" because he mistook intrigue for statesmanship. His political creed was brief but unmistakable. "Sovereigns alone," it ran, "are entitled to guide the destinies of their people, and they are responsible to none but God. Government is no more a subject for debate than religion is." His master, Emperor Francis, was in hearty accord with this sentiment. In an address to the faculty of an Austrian college he declared:

"New ideas are being promulgated of which I can not and will not approve. Abide by the old. They are good; our fathers prospered under them; why should not we? I do not need wise men, but brave and obedient subjects." The monarch simply assumed, of course, that the criterion of all things was his own need, not that of his people. Metternich was not so foolish as to delude himself into thinking that the Old Régime could ever be fully restored again. He bitterly regretted that the spirit of liberalism and democracy and national patriotism had ever got abroad among the populace of Europe, but now that it had done so the best he could hope was that the governing powers might be able to hold the new ideas in check and prevent any recurrence of popular revolution such as had transformed France and shaken all western Europe to its very foundations. The policy which Metternich adopted for his own country, and urged upon monarchs and their ministers everywhere, was summed up in the phrase "Do nothing and let nothing be done." Europe was to be kept at a standstill, lest in the exigency of doing things opportunity be afforded for popular organization, agitation, and ultimate revolution. The one beneficent outcome of this policy was the forty years of almost unbroken peace which followed the final banishment of Napoleon.

In Austria, where of course Metternich's influence was brought to bear most directly, a rigid system of police espionage and popular suppression was set up such as the world has rarely seen paralleled. The country was to be shut up within its own confines as thoroughly as if by an insurmountable wall of adamant. Foreign ideas and books and newspapers which might contain such ideas, were rigorously excluded. Scholars from other countries dare not cross the Austrian borders and neither could Austrian citizens go abroad for the sake of study and observation. In the schools and universities only such subjects as the history,

languages, and literature of the Orient, mathematics, poetry, and music were allowed to be taught. Not more than three-fifths of the children of school age received any sort of instruction whatever, and such as there was consisted in mere mechanical drills without the slightest exercise of the powers of reason. It was feared that if these powers were awakened they would be applied some day to social and political subjects and so give an incentive to revolution. Everywhere the Catholic clergy were the devoted agents of the autocratic state and without their approval no one could entertain hope for any sort of promotion or advancement, or even for ordinary peace and security.

In every part of Europe Metternich had his lieutenants and spies and wherever there was an opportunity he made his influence felt on the side of autocracy. Despite the labors of Stein, the Congress of Vienna had done no more for German national unity than to create a weak German federation of thirty-eight states with Austria as its nominal head, and it was in the states composing this federal union that Metternich's authority counted for most. The liberal and progressive party in Germany was bitterly disappointed at the failure of nationalism and became suspicious that the princes, among them the King of Prussia, who had promised constitutional government were insincere and not to be trusted. About 1815 numerous associations of students began to spring up, pledged to incessant agitation in behalf of liberty and national unity, and in 1817 some of these in the course of a celebration at the Wartburg castle in the Duchy of Weimar boldly denounced the reactionary powers and publicly burned certain pamphlets by which the latter were endeavoring to lull the people to political inaction. Unfortunately this affair was followed by the murder by a fanatical student of a Russian journalist who was alleged to have influenced Tzar Alexander against liberalism.

Metternich made the most of the oppor-

tunity and in August, 1819, called together representatives of the leading German states in a conference at Carlsbad. The result was a series of resolutions intended to check the criticism of existing institutions and providing for the apprehension and punishment of all persons who gave expression to revolutionary sentiment. Students' associations were to be broken up and a royal official was to be stationed at each university to act as a censor over the professors. If any of the latter were found guilty of "abusing their legitimate influence over the youthful mind and propagating harmful doctrines hostile to the public order or subversive of the existing governmental institutions," they were to be removed summarily from their offices. It was further provided that no newspaper, pamphlet, or book should go to press without having been inspected and approved by government agents, and public speakers who should foster discontent among the people were to be promptly suppressed. The Carlsbad Resolutions were adopted by the Austrian Diet, being renewed in 1824 and 1833, and for thirty years they were the guiding principles of all the German governments. "During this time," says Professor West, "thousands of enthusiastic youths were sent into exile or to prison for long terms, for singing forbidden patriotic songs, or for wearing the colors black, red, and orange,—the symbol of German unity." Liberalism survived, but it was under a heavy ban and for a longer time than one might suppose Metternich's enforced political calm was almost unbroken in central and northern Europe. The fact that the absolutely inefficient German "Federation" lasted all the way from 1815 to 1866 testifies to the meagreness of national progress during that long period,

Nevertheless, taking Europe as a whole, his very epoch was one during which the two great political forces of the nineteenth century—democracy and nationality—developed to the point of complete

triumph. The Congress of Vienna and the reactionists in general ignored these forces and Metternich fought them with all his might, but they were merely driven underground and forced to work through secret societies and plots. During the period three great waves of revolution swept over portions of the continent—in 1820, 1830, and 1848—and when the last had done its work Europe was largely what it is today and the whole scheme of reaction was forever wrecked.

The rising in 1820 was confined mainly to the countries of southern Europe. It began in Spain, where King Ferdinand VII had repudiated his pledge to preserve the Constitution of 1812. Soldiers who had been assembled for service in the revolting American colonies mutinied and led an uprising which soon spread throughout the kingdom and forced the king in terror to call the Cortes, or national legislature, and restore the Constitution. Conditions elsewhere were ripe for similar movements and before the end of the year the kings of Portugal and Naples had been compelled to set up constitutional governments and

Sicily was in revolt against Naples because the new system had not been extended to that dependency. In twelve months more Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venetia were smouldering with revolution and the Greeks had begun their long and romantic struggle for independence from Turkish misrule. Secret revolutionary societies, such as the *Carbonari* (charcoal burners) in Italy, flourished everywhere and the masses of the people, though inefficiently organized, were thoroughly aroused. The time for final success had not yet come, however, and by skilfully converting the alliance of Russia, Prus-

sia, and Austria formed at Vienna in 1815 against future aggressions of France into a league including France and bent upon the crushing of revolution in southern Europe, Metternich was able pretty thoroughly to thwart the designs of the people in almost all of the affected countries. This was the famous "Holy Alliance" which, through the medium of French arms, intervened in Spain and restored King Ferdinand to his throne of absolutism, though due to England's opposition and the promulgation of the so-called Monroe Doctrine by the President of the United States it utterly failed to accom-



PALAIS DU LUXEMBOURG, PARIS

Royal Residence, Louis XVIII. Occupied as Senate Chamber under the First and Second Empires. Chamber of Peers under Louis Philippe. Place of Socialist meetings in 1848.

plish the restoration of Spanish colonial power in South America. Metternich had hoped to intervene in Greece and quickly reduce the rebellious subjects of the Turk to order. But the public sentiment of western Europe and the religious sympathies of the Russian people would not permit of such a course and when finally intervention came it was on behalf of the Greeks rather than against them. In 1827 England, France, and Russia forced a truce, though the English admiral in command of the three allied fleets exceeded his instructions and in October precipitated a great naval battle at Nav-

arino, totally annihilating the sea-power of the Turks. After some further fighting on the part of the Russians, the Turks were compelled to give up and the Greek people were recognized as free. The action of England, France, and Russia in this matter not only assured the independence and future prosperity of a long-suffering people but it showed a tendency of the greater powers to break away from Metternich's reactionary policy which was most gratifying to the friends of popular liberty.

Meanwhile there had been interesting developments in France. During the decade covered by the reign of Louis XVIII the "Liberals" and the "Ultras" were the closest of rivals for the control of the Chamber of Deputies and for the benefits of the king's favor. No very decided advantage was gained by either party, and while politics thus boiled furiously at the capital the great body of the French peo-

during the six years of his reign Metternich's great scheme of autocracy came nearer being applied *in toto* to France than at any other time. The Ultras got control of the Chamber and proceeded to pass one reactionary measure after another. The emigrant nobles were given two hundred millions of dollars out of the people's taxes to compensate them for their losses of land during the Revolution; the government joined the Holy Alliance and became its willing tool in the suppression of revolution in Spain; the liberty of the press was restricted, and the historian Guizot was restrained from delivering lectures because of political sentiments to which he gave utterance; landed aristocrats were given double votes in the elections. In 1827 the king ordered new elections, hoping to get rid of even the small Liberal minority in the Chamber which had annoyed him by its course of bitter opposition. But so thoroughly was

the nation aroused by the danger that, despite all the Court could do, the new Chamber contained a decisive majority of Liberals. For a few months Charles tried to make the best of this unlooked-for contingency. But harmony was impossible and ere long monarch and legislature were acting in open defiance of each other. New elections were held and the Liberals completely ousted the remaining Ultras in the Chamber. Lafayette, now



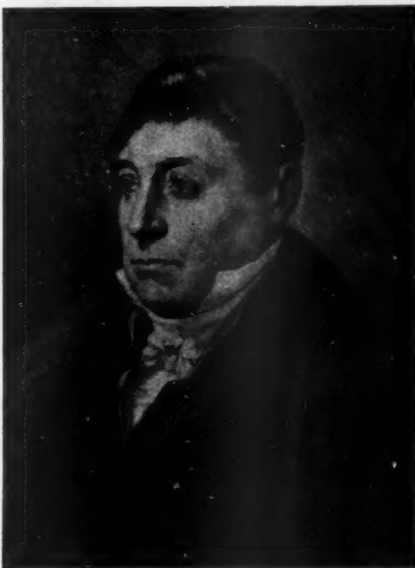
HOTEL DE VILLE, PARIS

ple were enjoying order and tranquility and were more prosperous and happy than they had ever been. In 1824 Louis died and was succeeded by his brother, the Count of Artois, under the name of Charles X. The new monarch was both more hostile to democracy and more decisive in action than his predecessor and

an old man, journeyed up and down the country arousing the people to the necessity of eliminating the Ultra element from the government. Charles answered by a series of "July Ordinances" (issued July 26, 1830) by which the Charter, or constitution, granted by Louis XVIII in 1814 was revoked, the publication of news-

papers without royal approval forbidden, the newly elected Chamber dissolved, a new law of elections was promulgated on the king's authority alone, and an election ordered under this new rule. This course was so patently defiant of the clearly recognized will of the nation that none but fanatical royalists could defend it. Even Metternich declared: "The men of lead are on the side of the Constitution; Charles X should remember 1789." But the king was one of the blindest and most hot-headed of all the Bourbons and could not be persuaded to stop in his mad course of folly. A body of Paris' journalists publicly protested against the Ordinances, declared them illegal, and called upon the people of France to make resistance. Probably only legal resistance was intended, but Paris was filled with malcontents who were more than willing to precipitate a forcible uprising and in a few hours the movement had gone too far to be checked. "Committees of Insurrection" were appointed, the tri-color was flung to the breeze from the Hôtel de Ville, angry crowds barricaded the streets with heaps of paving stones, and Lafayette himself took active command of the military preparations. July 28, 29, and 30 were the three days made famous by the so-called Revolution of 1830. The streets of Paris ran with the blood of four thousand soldiers and revolutionists. From a mere demand for the dismissal of the Ultra ministry the movement rapidly grew into an attack upon the existing monarchy. "Down with the Bourbons" became the rallying cry. While the fighting was going on the king hunted as usual in the forests about the palace at St. Cloud in the suburbs and even while the scepter was being snatched forever from his hand and from the possession of his distinguished family his greatest interest lay in the game of whist in which he was engaged with some boon companions. Realizing that conditions were not ripe for a republic, the Liberal deputies in the legislature decided to bestow the crown

upon Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, a distant cousin of the king, but as keen a revolutionist as any in the days of '89. Philippe was the first given the title of Lieutenant General, but as soon as the legislature met the old Charter was re-



LAFAYETTE

(Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette)

vised and liberalized and the crown formally conferred upon the Orleanist.

The people of France very willingly acquiesced in the results of the Revolution of 1830. There was no fighting outside of Paris and no need of any. Paris was the stronghold of the monarchy and aristocracy, and if these could not maintain themselves there their cause was hopeless. From the standpoint of the people the gains resulting from the "lightning revolution" were many and important. Divine right as a feature of kingship was done away, for Louis Philippe had no title to the throne whatever except the choice of the Chamber, and he was to rule by a constitution, not one which he had granted of his own good grace, but one which had been imposed upon him

as a condition of accession to the throne. The revised Charter abolished the king's power to issue ordinances and his exclusive right to initiate legislation. The old clauses providing for the possible need of limiting the freedom of the press were expunged. The reactionary measures of the years 1820-1830 were repealed and by a new electoral law the franchise was extended to all who paid forty dollars in taxes. This about doubled the number of voters, making it something like two



NAPOLEON III

hundred thousand. The property qualification for seats in the Chamber was reduced one-half. The Orléanist monarchy was a creation of the bourgeoisie, and the king himself was clearly a member of that respectable but commonplace order. Walking the streets of Paris with a green cotton umbrella under his arm, Louis Philippe was the most democratic king France had ever known and a curious anomaly among the contemporary sovereigns of Europe.

The reign of the citizen king extended from 1830 to 1848—from one revolution to the next one. It was marked by continued party strife which greatly interfered with the interests of the people and the progress of reform. During the last

eight years the government was administered in the main by the prime minister Guizot. His conservatism preserved peace when peace was needed, but it was not conducive to changes in social and industrial conditions. Many proposals made by the Liberals in the legislature, such as the reduction of the salt tax, the extension of education, the reform of the postal system, the improvement of prisons, and the establishing of charitable institutions were quietly suppressed by the ministry. Popular disappointment with the new order was the result and a great demand grew up for an extension of the franchise and the abolition of the shameless corruption which Guizot permitted, and even indulged in, in the affairs of the government. The Liberals appealed to the thirty-nine-fortieths of the nation who had no vote and led in a mighty agitation for reform. The government tried to put an end to the movement, but only succeeded in bringing about the Revolution of 1848—the greatest social and political uprising that Europe had known since the French Revolution of 1789, and by far the most important movement of the sort during the nineteenth century.

In the next chapter this subject will be taken up in some detail, together with a survey of some of the social conditions of the time, and the widely varied plans that were devised to remedy the prevailing social disorders.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

- I. The fall of Napoleon and the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in France.
- II. The Congress of Vienna and the aristocratic reaction.
 1. Opening of a new era.
 2. Membership and work of the Congress.
 3. Attempt to subvert the reforms of the Revolution and of Napoleon.
 4. Difficulties in the way of the reactionists.
- III. France after the Bourbon restoration.
 1. Louis XVIII's Charter of 1814.
 2. Pressure of the royalist and aristocratic parties.
 3. Popular discontent with the new régime.

- IV. The reaction outside of France.
 1. Metternich's system in Austria.
 - a. Policy of "letting well enough alone."
 - b. Checks upon foreign communication.
 - c. Educational restrictions.
 - d. Censorship of the press.
 2. Metternich's influence outside of Austria.
 - a. German student organizations broken up.
 - b. The Carlsbad Resolutions.
- V. The revolutionary movement of 1820-21.
 1. Beginnings in Spain.
 2. Spread to Italy, Portugal, and Greece.
 3. Activity of the "Holy Alliance."
 4. Establishment of Greek independence.
- VI. France in the Revolution of 1830.
 1. Party strife under Louis XVIII.
 2. Sweeping reaction under Charles X.
- VII. The Revolution of 1830.
 1. The July Ordinances revoking the Charter of Louis XVIII.
 2. The uprising of July 28, 29, and 30.
 3. Louis Philippe made king.
- VIII. The times of Louis Philippe.
 1. Democratic character of the king.
 2. The Charter restored and liberalized.
 3. Reform retarded by the conservatism of Guizot.
- IX. The Orleanist monarchy overthrown in the Revolution of 1848.
 1. The rise of socialism.
 2. France becomes a republic.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How did the powers of Europe finally overthrow Napoleon? 2. Who succeeded Napoleon as ruler of France and how? 3. What was the nature of the period from 1814 to 1850? 4. What was the character of the Congress of Vienna? 5. What territorial arrangements did it make? 6. What did the Congress intend to do? 7. Describe Louis XVIII's charter. 8. How did this charter affect the French people as a whole? 9. What dangers made the people welcome Napoleon back? 10. Give instances showing the widespread reaction after the Congress of Vienna. 11. Describe the policy of Metternich. 12. How was it carried out in Austria? 13. How did Metternich crush the liberal spirit in Germany? 14. How long did the German "Federation" last? What does this show? 15. What countries of Europe were affected by the Revolution of 1820? 16. What was the Holy Alliance and what did it accomplish? 17. Why did Greece secure her freedom at this time? 18. How did Charles X strive to control public opinion? 19. What was the result? 20. What change was wrought in the government of France by the Revolution of 1830? 21. Why were reform movements thwarted during the reign of Louis Philippe? 22. What were the doctrines of the socialists at this time? 23. What brought about the Revolu-

tion of 1848? 24. What form of government was set up?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Why does no Louis XVII appear in the list of French kings? 2. What is meant by the "Hundred Days"? 3. What famous episode in earlier German history did the student celebration at Wartburg castle in 1817 commemorate? 4. What were the circumstances of the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies? 5. What is meant by a "neutralized" state? Give two examples.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

For brief general sketches of the period of history covered by the present chapter the reader may be referred to the following books: Robinson, "History of Western Europe," Chap. XXXIX; West, "Modern History," pp. 382-417; Judson, "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," Chaps. V, VI, and VII; Schwill, "History of Modern Europe," pp. 333-359. Longer accounts will be found in Andrews, "Historical Development of Modern Europe," pp. 113-133; Seignobos, "Europe Since 1814," (edited by Macvane), pp. 374-389, 326, 335, and especially 710-746; Phillips, "Modern Europe, 1814-1899," (Periods of European History Series), pp. 37-134; and Fyffe, "Modern Europe," pp. 419-645. There are two other books in which unusually suggestive material will be found; these are Dickinson's "Revolution and Reaction in Modern France," and Pierre de Coubertin's "France Since 1814." On Spanish affairs one will do well to consult Curry's "Constitutional Government in Spain" and Martin A. S. Hume's "Modern Spain," the latter in the Story of the Nations series. On Italy there is Bolton King's "History of Italian Unity, 1814-1871," Pietro Orsi's "The Story of Modern Italy," and Probyn's "Italy from the Death of Napoleon to the death of Victor Emmanuel." For Austria, Whitman's "Story of Austria" (Story of the Nations) is good. Attention should be called to the fact that there are now accessible translations and reprints of numerous official documents which any one can obtain and which are quite essential to anything like a careful study of the period. In the series of "Translations and Reprints from the Original Sources of European History" published by the University of Pennsylvania and sold by Longmans, Green and Co. there are the following very valuable documents: The Restoration and the European Policy of Metternich, Vol. I., No. 3, including the French Charter of 1814, the agreement of the Holy Alliance, and some decrees based on the Resolutions of Carlsbad. In Anderson's "Constitutions and other Documents Illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1900" University Book Store, Minneapolis) may be found the French Charter of 1814, the Preamble to the July Ordinances, King Charles X's speeches to the Chamber of Deputies, the Address of the Chamber, and many other essential documents.



Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick

By Clara M. Stearns

WHEN Thackeray amused the American public in 1852-3 with his entertaining portrayals of court life and social conditions under the four Georges, he perpetuated his esthetic impressions of Hanover in the expression, "That ugly cradle in which our Georges were nursed," and then sent the cradle to the attic by saying, "The old town of Hanover must look still pretty much as in the time when George Louis left it."

In spite, however, of Thackeray's slighting remarks the summer traveler can spend a surprisingly interesting day in this typical German city that is lacking in the allurements of a summer opera or of a picture gallery. Hanover is distinct in character from cosmopolitan Berlin, Anglo-Americanized Dresden, and art-fostering Munich. Notwithstanding English influence in the eighteenth century, French in the first half of the nineteenth, and the almost overpowering Prussian influence of the last half of the nineteenth, the close observer of towns marks at once the sturdy, conservative North German character of its citizens that gives a dis-

tinct individuality to the town. But it is no longer the town of Thackeray's day; for what the century and a half preceding the satirist's visit had left virtually undisturbed, the next half century has almost obliterated. The signs of age and ugliness, so distasteful to him, have been absorbed in the growth that has come from infusion into the body politic of the blood of progress and the iron of industry. The droning old town of George the First's time, that lasted on until Thackeray's day, got a rough awakening in 1866 when it found its king an exile and the country of which it was the capital reduced to a province, to a mere item in Prussia's trust of German states. Ever since that fateful year Hanover has been so vigorously sloughing off the old and putting forth the new, that the searcher for the picturesque looking, for narrow, crooked streets and high gabled houses would better turn aside to Hildesheim, Brunswick or "Hamlintown."

The city divides naturally into Herrenhausen, the suburban home of the Georges; the old town which merges into the manufacturing suburb of Linden; and

This is the third of a series of nine articles entitled "A Reading Journey in Belgium and Germany." The complete list in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* from September, 1904, to May, 1905, is as follows:

The Belgium of Charles the Bold and Philip II, by Clare de Graffenried (September).

Twentieth Century Belgium, by Clare de Graffenried (October).

Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick, by Clara M. Stearns (November).

What Berlin Offers, by Professor Otto Heller (December).

Hamburg, Keil and Lübeck, by Wolf von Schierbrand (January).

Munich: the City on the Isar, by N. Hudson Moore (February).

Weimar, by Prof. Robert W. Deering (March). University Life (April).

Town and Country Byways, by Clara M. Stearns (May).



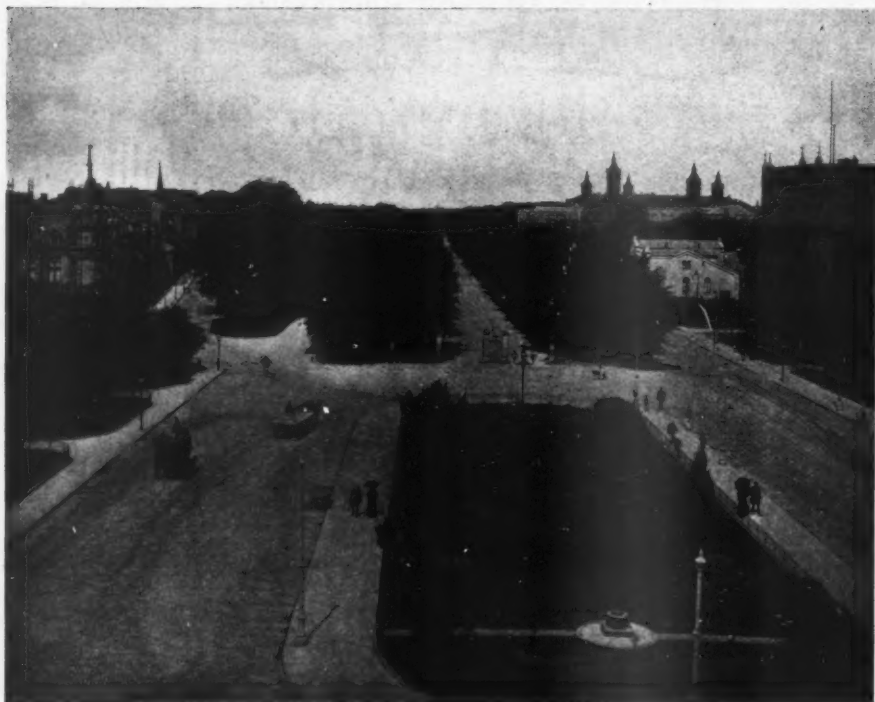
ROYAL THEATER, HANOVER

the new town which has grown up in place of and around about the old town.

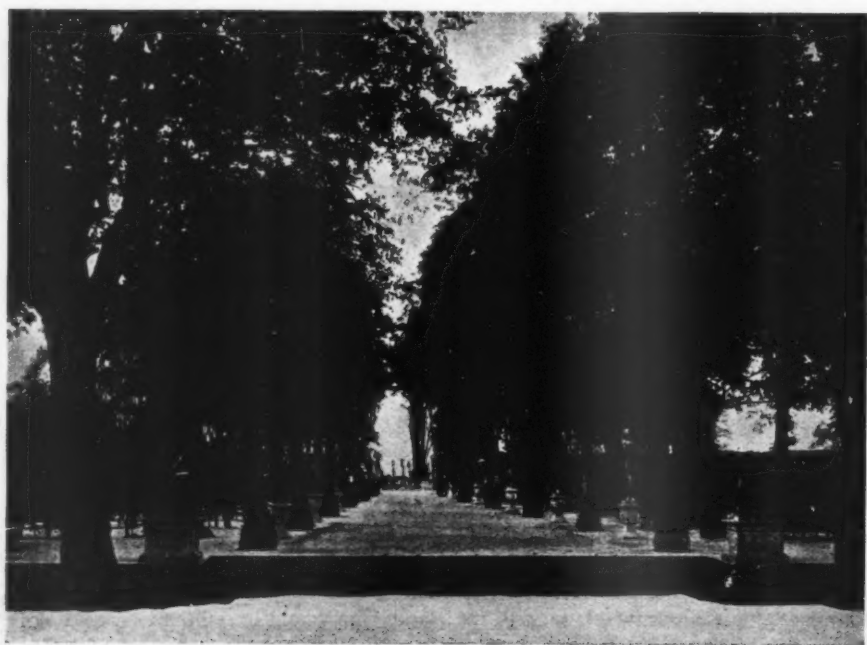
The summer palace of Herrenhausen with its garden of one hundred and twenty acres lies two miles away from the city palace. The building itself is architecturally uninteresting; long and low, it stretches lazily about three sides of a grassy court, suggestive of the care-free existence of a race of rulers innocent of the strifes and struggles of an American president, or a twentieth century German emperor. Of the garden, laid out in the Versailles manner with prim beech hedges, geometrical flower-beds, fountains and statuary everywhere, Thackeray's description is as true as it was fifty years ago, as true as though written two hundred years ago. Here, half hidden among hedges and trees, is an unique open-air theater. The tiers of stone seats, as well as the stage with its natural flies of beech hedge, are all can-

opied by stately lindens. Here too among lesser of its kind is one of the highest fountains in Europe, capable of a leap of two hundred and twenty-two feet. It was in this garden that Leibnitz walked and talked with the Electress Sophia, mother of George I and maternal grandmother of Frederick the Great, whom Thackeray called "one of the handsomest, the most cheerful, sensible, shrewd and accomplished of women." It was here that she found respite from the dullness and grossness of her husband, Duke Ernest Augustus, in philosophical conversation with Leibnitz, and it was here that she fell down dead "in her last walk" on the spot now marked by a beautiful statue.

Close by is the "Berggarten," originally the royal kitchen garden, now a botanical plaything kept up by the princely liberality of its owner, the Duke of Cumberland, who would have been George VI of Hanover had not the events of '66 exiled



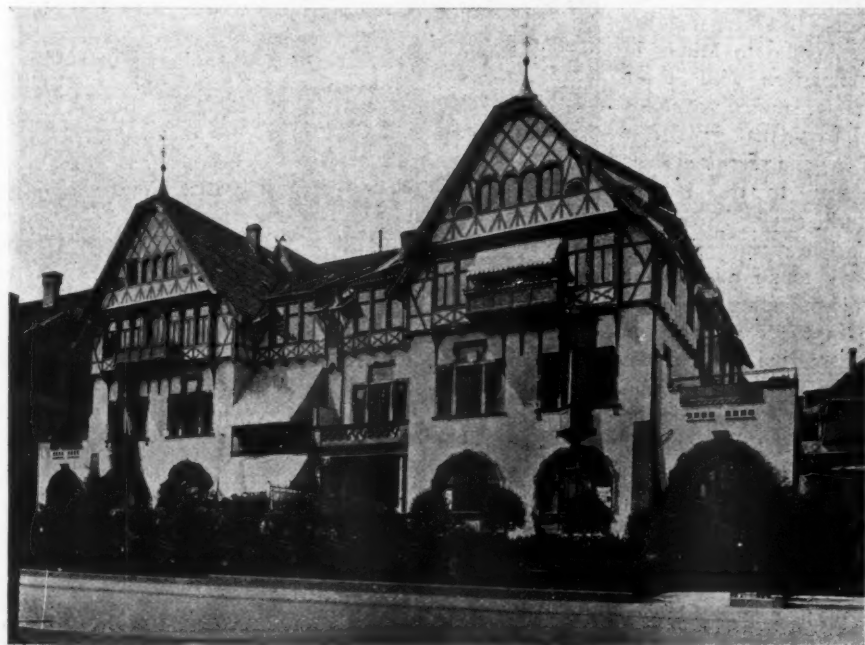
HERRENHAUSER ALLEE, HANOVER



OPEN-AIR THEATER IN HERRENHAUSEN GARDEN, HANOVER



NEW BLACK BEAR RESTAURANT, HANOVER
Modern style building.



MODERN HOUSE IN OLD SAXON STYLE, HANOVER

him to Austria. This garden of the uncrowned king shelters "Paradise," wherein are grouped hundreds of azalias, from the tiny dwarf to the full-sized shrub, ranging in color from pure white through pale yellows and flame colors to deep rose. Rhododendrons, magnolias and almond trees add their share of fleeting beauty to this illusory Paradise.

From country seat to town one drives between two large parks wherein the French artificiality of Herrenhausen, with its many secretive hedges suggestive of "Diamond Necklace Affairs," gives place to the generous hospitality of view of an English park. The way leads down the Herrenhauser Allée, the finest avenue of lindens in the world, possessed of all the poetic beauty which "Unter den Linden" suggests. But these trees are as Apollos to Mimes in comparison with those grimy, stunted phantoms of trees, that gave their name and sacrificed their beauty to the famous Berlin street. No one but Carlyle seems ever to have found this avenue "disappointing."

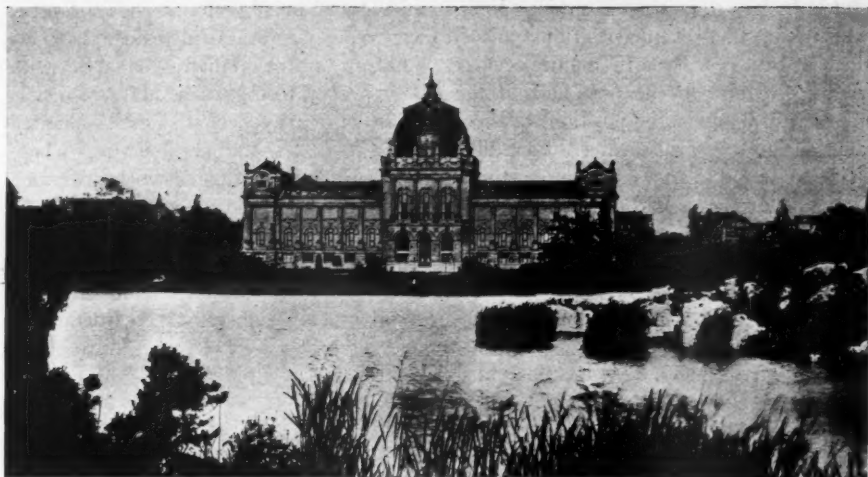
In the old town one can see the point on the Leine river from which tradition derives the name of the town; it was a fording place where six highways met on a high bank—*Hohen Ufer*—*Han-nó-ver* as the Germans say. At this point there still stands a fourteenth century remnant of the now vanished town wall; a massive gray stone tower with an occasional loophole. Like a grim sentinel it has guarded

for six centuries the cradle of the town. Of other ancient remains the most interesting is, perhaps, a patrician stone house of the seventeenth century Renaissance. Its most decorative feature is an oriel bearing a sculptured frieze between the tiers of windows, whereon sixteen reliefs picture the principal Bible stories from Adam to the Apostles. This is the house in which Leibnitz lived and died, and where one can still see his study and his curious old desk. Another old building,



LEIBNITZ' HOUSE, HANOVER

more quaint than beautiful, is the St. Nicholas Chapel which is as severe looking as four straight walls, unbroken except by the simplest form of door and window, and a red tile roof, that slopes from the ridge pole to the four sides, can make it. Nothing breaks the uncompro-



PROVINCIAL MUSEUM IN THE MARSH PARK, HANOVER

missing severity of the exterior but its curious incrustation of memorial tablets, each one of which is a study in medieval theology. These buildings are chief among the few remaining relics of that town over which George I wept when he reluctantly set forth to mount the throne of Great Britain, France and Ireland. Here he left his heart and here he returned as often as he could leave England to itself and to Walpole. It was here in the garden at Herrenhausen—so local history recites—that the patriotic nightingales ceased singing for the year on that night when their king, returning to his beloved Hanover, held that ghastly race with death, in which death won at Osnabrück.

As a link between the good old times and the good new times, one building alone remains in use and unchanged in function—the town palace. It is not a beautiful building, since it conforms closely to the model common to German palaces, with its three monotonous rows of windows, topped by a mansard roof, the whole effect stolid and austere. But it was here that royalty first got its foothold, here the Hanoverian kings resided, and here the Emperor has his headquarters when he pays one of his flying visits. But

the old palace, the seat and the symbol of power, has been forced to "right about face;" it no longer marks the limit of the city on the west, since a new art and municipal government center has sprung up in its rear. For the wide, open marsh, long time the summer pasturage of the town herds, the winter rendezvous of skating belles and beaus, has been transformed, within the last three years, into a park and surrounded by a group of artistic and dignified buildings: the Kestner Museum, the Provincial Museum, the City Hall, and the headquarters of the Municipal Building Commission.

The twentieth century thus brings art

OLD WATCH TOWER AND COFFEE HOUSE,
HANOVER

and authority together for a focal point; whereas in the seventeenth, the palace, the seat of power, was the natural center of a town, and in the first half of the nineteenth, this honored position was here conceded to the royal theater. Incredible as it may sound to an American the streets of the new town as laid out in 1834 were arranged with reference to the theater. Where at that time a windmill flung its flapping arms to the breeze, there has stood, since 1852, one of the best proportioned and most impressive buildings of its kind in Germany. Its location, in a triangle formed by three principal business streets, is admirably commanding for so good an example of the antique Renaissance. In structure as well as in purpose it serves as a constant incentive to interests beyond the purely commercial. For, in the days when the last king, George V, had this theater in his budget its reputation was second to none but Weimar in the high standard of its dramatic representations, while surpassing that celebrated stage in operatic performances. It was in Hanover that the great tenor Albert Nieman was discovered in the person of a blacksmith, and trained at the king's cost for the king's theater. There was a time too when von Bulow directed the orchestra in which Joachim was first violin.

But since '66 Munich, Dresden and Berlin have outranked Hanover in the number and magnitude of their operatic stars.

Not far from the theater, for it is a compact city that has grown from 27,500

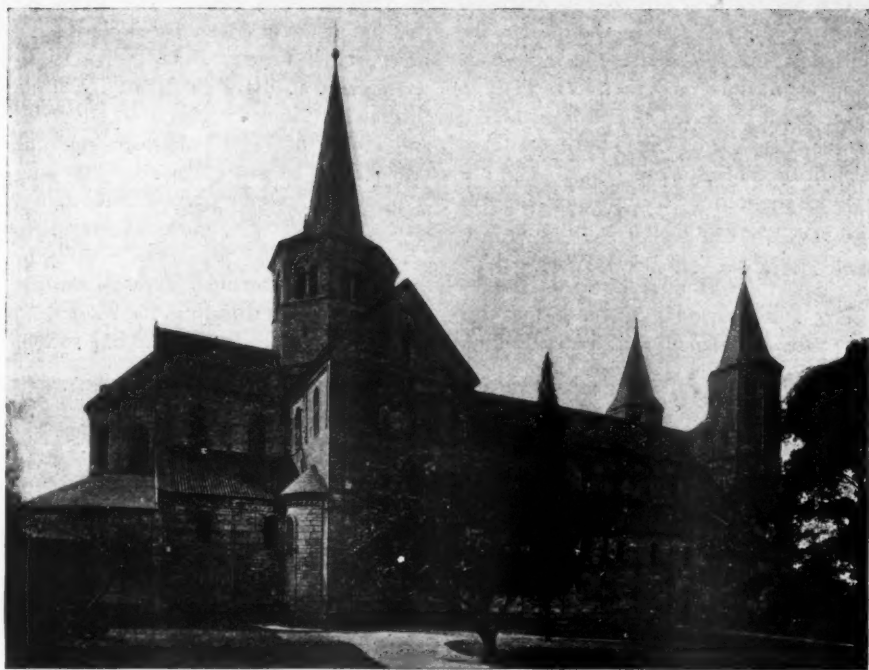
inhabitants in 1837 to 260,000 in 1900, one comes into beautiful residence streets built up in the Italian villa style with their proper rose gardens and vined pergolas, or it may be with houses adapted from old Saxon architecture where wooden beams and panel work are much in evidence and the wooden horse heads crowning the gables give a delightful touch of outlived superstition. Occasionally one finds a house built in revival of the old Nuremberg stucco fronts with color decoration. Just at present the taste is strong for simple lines and little deco-



BUTCHERS' GUILD ON MARKTPLATZ, HILDESHEIM

ration. In the beautiful Hohenzollernstrasse that faces the town forest, the Eilenriede is the house of the late Cont Waldersee.

This Eilenriede is a picturesque feature



ST. GODEHARD'S CHURCH, HILDESHEIM

of the town that is crowding hard against it. Through its six hundred acres, more or less densely wooded, there wind innumerable drives, foot, bridle and bicycle paths. In the early history of the town lookouts were built here and there on the edges of the forest, and wardens were stationed in them for the protection of woods, fields and highways. Some of these old tower lookouts are still standing; at other points only the name is perpetuated. In each case, however, the old site is marked by more or less attractive beer and coffee gardens—popular afternoon family resorts. Whether or not a good military band plays, hundreds of families or friendly groups gather about the small tables for chat and coffee. The children and nurse maids go to the adjoining playground, while the women sit with their embroidery, crochet work or knitting and enjoy the fresh air and their group of intimates. What would stupid, thrifty George III say to this universal

coffee drinking in his realm? Since he strictly forbade the sale of coffee in villages, for fear it might injure the health of his sturdy Saxons, affect industry and public happiness, besides lessening the production of beer, and so divert large sums of money from the country, "whereby a noticeable disadvantage to general prosperity would accrue."

Scattered through the town are some good bronze statues, and some fascinating fountains, among them the goose girl; a graceful, slender figure at whose apron a goose is stubbornly pulling while she playfully threatens him with a switch. At the Gutenberg fountain the benign Gutenberg stretches a civilizing hand over four youthful figures—a comely young African, a lithe young Indian, a supple young Japanese, and a sturdy young European.

In no other city of Europe and in none of America have I seen flowers made so generous a factor in the general beautification. Here they are not set aside in

parks, but the beds are lavishly scattered about the railroad station, the theater, the museums, in open squares; in fact wherever at a junction of streets there is space for a protected flower bed, there a flower oasis springs up in the waste of asphalt or cobblestones.

Since the journey to and from Hanover is no such serious matter as in the seventeenth century, when the traveler took two days to go from Hanover to Hamlen—now half that many hours—and this only after making his will and partaking of the communion, let the traveler decide for himself if Hanover is not one of the cleanest as well as one of the pleasantest cities of the empire. He will then, I think, agree that the birthplace of the Schlegels, the Herschels and good Queen Louise of Prussia no longer deserves to be branded "The ugly cradle of the Georges."

"In all Saxony there is no town equal to Hildesheim in strength and beauty," wrote Thangmar, priest, librarian and director of the then-celebrated cathedral school at Hildesheim in the year 1001. This was no partial judgment of the place which was, in the tenth and eleventh centuries, the center for North German art, and which is still rich in evidences of architectural taste and skill existant from that time to the middle of the sixteenth century.

If there be any truth in the legend Hildesheim was founded in 815 by Louis the Pious. The story runs that he was hunting here in the great forest when

his chaplain said mass. The following day the priest discovered that the sacred relics of the Virgin, which he had hung on the tree to mark the altar, had been forgotten. Emperor and suite returned and found the relics unharmed—but the tree refused to give them up. The king recognizing a divine purpose built here a chapel to the Virgin, and established here a bishopric; upon this followed a cathedral with its fortified close; then the town gradually grew up as the walls were extended to shelter those who had sought



INTERIOR OF THE CATHEDRAL, HILDESHEIM

the protecting shadows of the sanctuary. To this churchly origin of the town is due its peculiar growth and history down to the Reformation. For, while churches and cloisters multiplied on the one hand, there was the other and equally powerful development of commerce and of burgher independence.

The prince-bishops became worldly minded, the cathedral chapter rich with endowments—at one time it held two hundred and sixty-two villages besides fields, meadows, game preserves, mills, vineyards and estates—while the town gained privileges, such as coinage and the right to admit Jews, then became a strong member of the Hansa, and gradually loosed the bishop's hold until finally it acknowledged no overlord but the emperor. In its political relations to bishops and emperors Hildesheim is unique in

German history. Its annals are made up of feuds without and within. Three times it happened that the See was claimed by two bishops—one the choice of the chapter, the other of the Pope. At times the bishop and his chapter were at variance, then chapter and town, then town and bishop, or bishop and neighboring bishops—once a bishop was brought in as part of the booty. Sometimes the town was at variance with itself—it consisted of three distinct towns—or with neighboring towns, or knights with bishops. The burghers fought for their bishop as well as against him: sometimes he was a warrior bishop who made his entry not in vestments but in shining coat-of-mail. To

Bishop Henry II, 1310, whom the townspeople thought effeminate, they refused allegiance. By turning the river Innerste away from the town and by building his palace without the walls he brought his subjects to terms. In 1482 Bishop Barthold thought to pay his debts by taxing

beer. Saxon and Westphalian princes supported the bishop, but Brunswick and Goslar, backed by the Hansa, helped on the side of municipal rights until they were won. Hildesheim grew so sensitive to infringement of these rights that an episcopal tax collector lost his head straightway for once collecting from a burgher an unjust bridge toll. For destroying the house of an unpopular canon the town was put under episcopal ban and made to furnish a twenty pound candle for the five Maria feast days. Bishop John IV in the



HOUSE ON THE ANDREASPLATZ, HILDESHEIM

sixteenth century refused to endure the long standing abuse of episcopal hospitality by the so called "chapter nobles"; from them he therefore earned the name "Jack Lean Cabbage," but his burghers impoverished themselves in his cause when he undertook to redeem the episcopal

estates long held in pawn by these same nobles. This was the beginning of the fatal "Cathedral Feud," in which lands and villages were ruthlessly devastated and for which Emperor and Pope in vain called a halt. This struggle as well as the Reformation and the Thirty Years' War, brought about Hildesheim's ecclesiastical ruin, as the decline of the Hansa its commercial disaster.

Through all these vicissitudes and from among the fifty bishops who served well or ill from 815 to the Reformation the name and works of one have come down to us with lasting value. Bernward, pupil

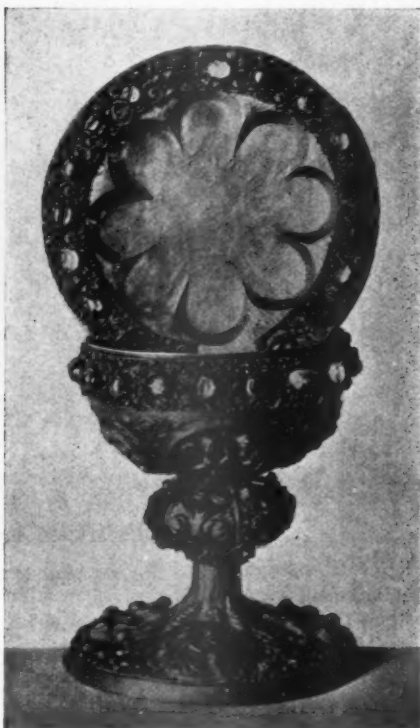
with his own hands, so says tradition, a cross of gold overwrought with filigree and beset with gems; in the center under the crystal was the relic. For the housing of this treasure he built the church of St. Michael, the Michaelis Kirche.

In the significant year 1000 A. D. Bernward visited Rome where he gained fresh impulse for the cultivation of art in the barbarous North. The idea of the Trajan's Column he consecrated to a Christ Column; a "bronze Bible" of twenty-four scenes from the life of Christ. The carved doors of St. Sabina suggested bronze cathedral doors, bearing eight Old Testament scenes illustrative of man's creation and fall contrasted with eight New Testament subjects bearing on man's redemption. Both of these works he molded at his workshop in Hildesheim four hundred and fifty years before Peter Vis-



THE 1000 YEAR ROSEBUSH, CATHEDRAL,
HILDESHEIM

of Thangmar, later the teacher of Otto III, was called in 993 to be the thirteenth bishop of Hildesheim. He came at a time when Saxons coveted holy relics; the neighboring Corvey had its wonder-working relics of St. Vitus; Paderborn its St. Liborius; Soest its St. Patroclus. Bernward brought to his bishopric, as a parting gift from his royal pupil, a splinter of the True Cross. For the enshrinement of this sacred relic, Bernward made



BERNWARD'S CHALICE AND PATERN, HIL-
DESHEIM

cher was working in bronze at Nuremberg, and two hundred and fifty years before the Baptistry gates were cast.

The Cathedral itself bears the impress of a thousand years. Its crypt claims to be the Virgin Chapel of Louis the Pious, while its west front was rebuilt only half a century ago. The body of the church, as a three aisled basilica, dates from 1055-61, while the Gothic side chapels and the small central dome overlaid with gold date from the end of the fourteenth century. In the silent cloister court an ancient rosebush called the Thousand Year Rosebush of Hildesheim, climbs up the apse wall. Tradition converted this into Louis' Tree, but the scientific critic concedes it only half such a lifetime. Certain it is that for at least five hundred summers it has gently shed its white petals over sleeping bishops while without the close feuds waxed and waned.

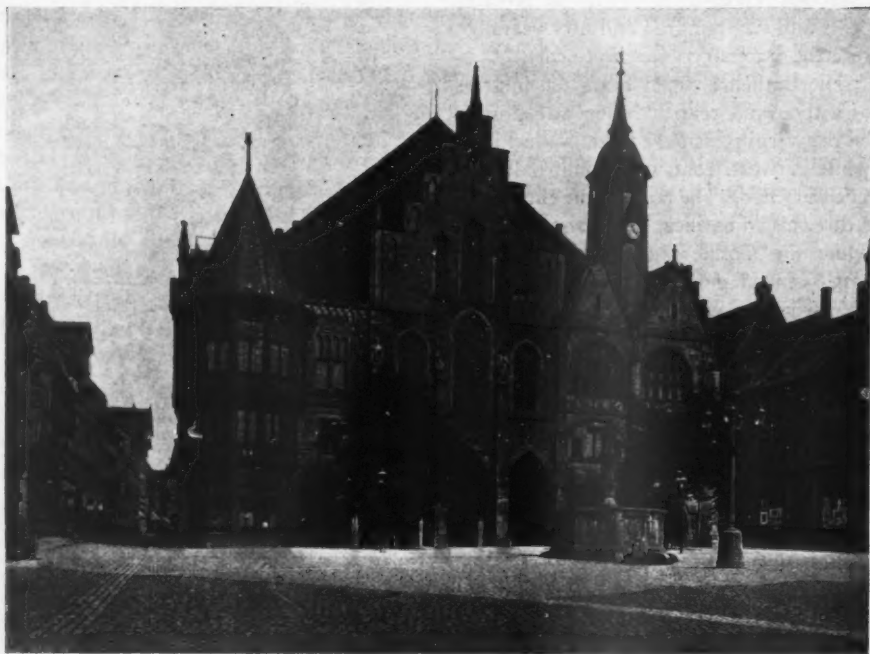
Of other churches St. Michael of the eleventh century, with a rarely curious flat wooden ceiling of the twelfth century, bearing the painting of the "Stem of Jesse," and the St. Godehard church of the twelfth century are choice examples of German Romanesque, though with Gothic additions.

But Hildesheim is not all churches and cloisters; for its quibbling and quarreling, fasting and praying burghers have left as their monuments many rarely fine timber houses, chiefly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Carpenter and wood-carver, painter and poet shared in their making. In ornateness they range from severe simplicity to the rich decoration of the Knochenhaueramthaus, house of the Butchers' Guild—acknowledged to be the finest timber house in all Germany (an excellent model is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York). There is a wealth of carving, color and sentiment in the friezes which divide the stones. There is a wide range of decorative motives: coats of arms, animals, genre scenes, muses, virtues, heroes, deities, bishops, apostles,

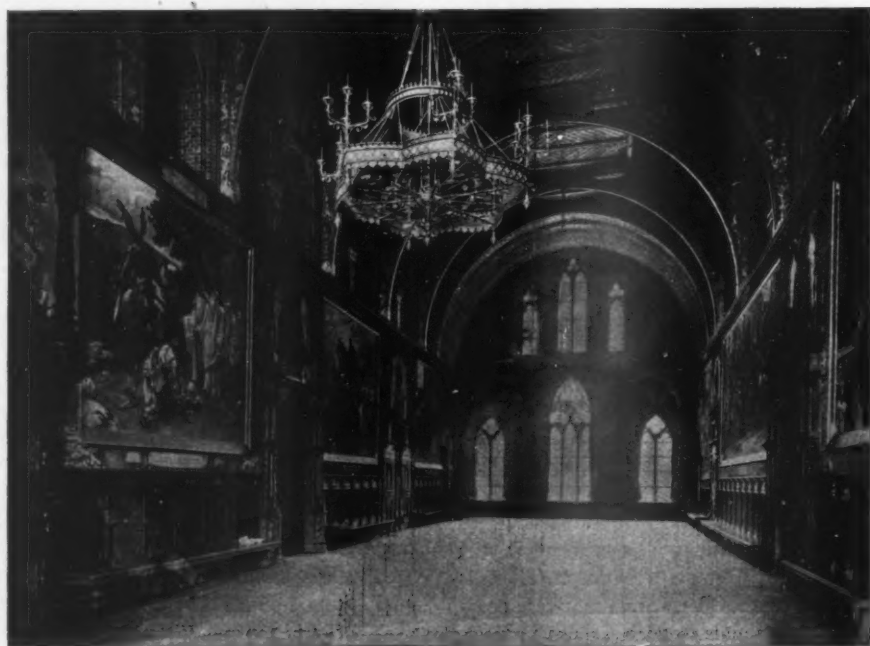


BERNWARD'S CHRIST COLUMN — THE
"BRONZE BIBLE"

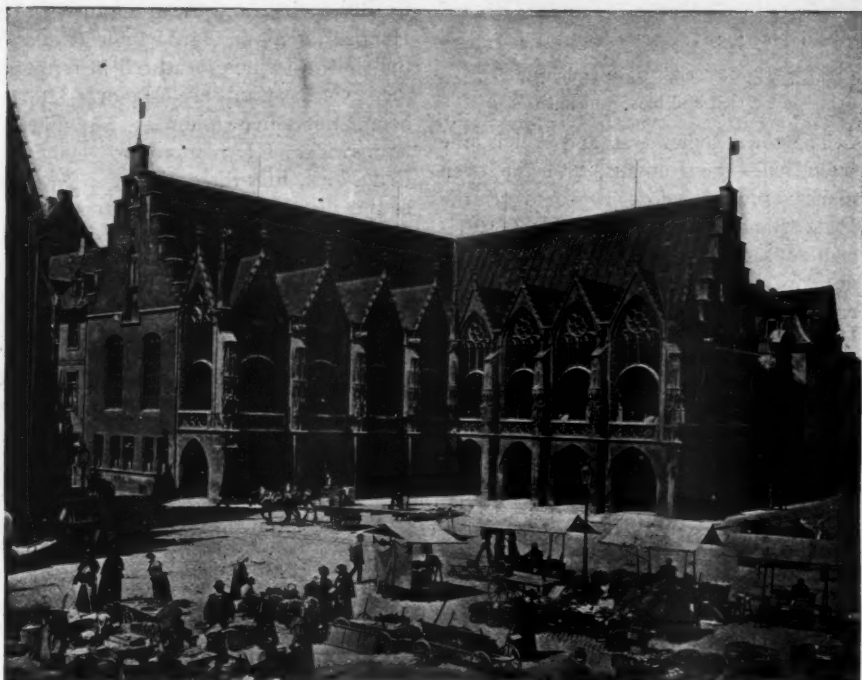
saints, Bible quotations and aphorisms in German and Latin—"Many a one is poor with great possessions and many a



RATHAUS, HILDESHEIM



INTERIOR OF RATHAUS, HILDESHEIM



OLD GOTHIC RATHAUS AND MARKTPLATZ BRUNSWICK



BURG DANKWARDERODE, BRUNSWICK, WITH STATUE OF LION IN FOREGROUND

one is rich in poverty." On the Grocers' Guild House:

"If you weigh right and just,
Be rich and blest you must."

The town center was and still is, the town hall—the Rathaus, and the open market square before it. Around the Platz stands some of the most patrician houses. Today they look down upon nothing more serious than the barterings and bickerings of Marktfrauen and Hausfrauen, but in the old days they were witnesses of comedies and tragedies. Here punishments were meted out, women who quarreled with each other were set forth for public ridicule in a double cage, or in red stocks on which snarling cats were painted. Here, at the corner of the Baker Guild Houses floggings were dealt out and the ears of evil-doers hung up. Here the doomed man on his way to execution was liberated if a respectable woman stepped forth and offered to marry him. At Whitsuntide the doorway of the old Rathaus was decorated with flowers and birch boughs, while council and cathedral nobles came in solemn procession bringing from the Cathedral the most sacred relics of the Virgin Patroness of the town. Here in the Marktplatz curious Whitsuntide games were long kept up. Here too passion plays were given. Here the townsmen were assembled before starting out to do battle for themselves or their bishops. Here in 1532 a hundred and fifty citizens, chiefly cloth weavers, demanded of the council the right to have a minister of the New Faith, for which they were exiled. Here in 1802 when the Hildesheim foundations were secularized the old grenadiers were lined up to hear their release from fealty to their prince-bishops. Here they laid down their arms but refused allegiance to Prussia until a period of imprisonment showed them their helplessness.

Running straight lines on the map from Hanover to Hildesheim, from Hildesheim

to Brunswick, and from Brunswick to Hanover, gives an obtuse angled triangle, the sides of which measured in terms of the express train are Hanover-Hildesheim, thirty-five minutes; Hildesheim-Brunswick, forty minutes; Hanover-Brunswick, fifty-three minutes. In spite of this proximity they are, beyond superficial likenesses, as dissimilar as though separated by mountain chains. Brunswick—"Braunschweig" to the Germans—possesses more of that covetable quality know as "Gemüthlichkeit"—insufficiently translated as "unpretentious comfort." While Hanover fairly throbs with progress, and Hildesheim is delectable as a medieval museum, the old and the new in Brunswick jog along tolerantly together. My room at the hotel could blaze at one moment with the glare of its three electric lights, and the next be filled with a mysterious half darkness, pale shadows and the little yellow gleam of the stearin candle. There on one side stood the tiled stove, built in with the house and reaching to the ceiling, looking



HOUSE WITH FAN MOTIVE DECORATIONS,
BRUNSWICK

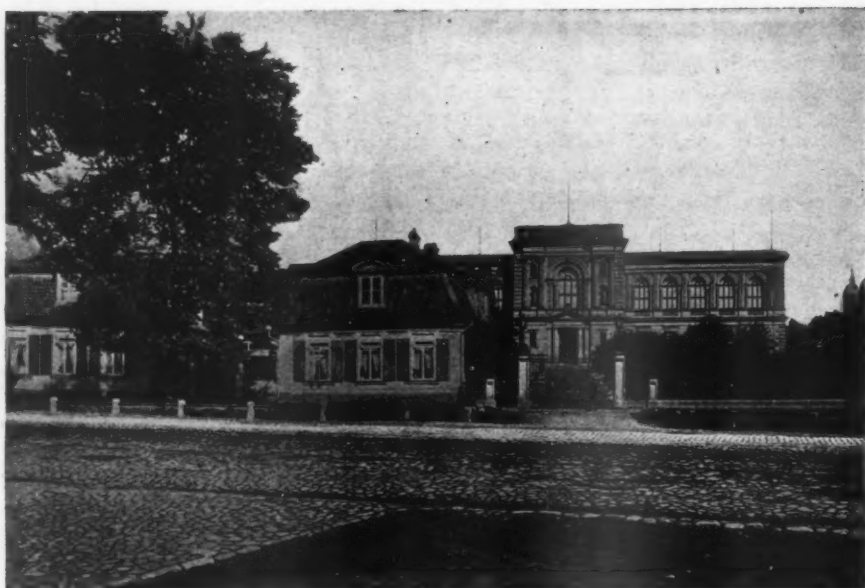


CHURCH OF ST. CATHERINE ON THE HAGENMARKT, BRUNSWICK

down in calm whiteness upon the usurping radiator. Out in the Bohlweg, the Fifth Avenue of Brunswick, almost at the palace gates, the shops of court jeweler and court sausage maker touched elbows. The strings of snowy pearls in one window and the strings of rosy sausages in the other were, each in their way, equally fit to set before a king! Brunswick sausages, plump and round; Brunswick asparagus, white and succulent; Brunswick gingerbread, firm and sweet; what German epicure does not know them?

Brunswick with its 126,000 inhabitants is, roughly speaking, three times as large as Hildesheim, about half as large as Hanover. Of two features of their little city the Brunswickers are especially proud—their "Anlagen" and their "Burg Dankwarderode." Anlagen is the name given to the succession of small parks surrounding the town on the site of the old walls. They

lie strung along the shining waters of the Oker, which divides below the town to circle it in the moat. The Dankwarderode is the old palace of Henry the Lion built in the twelfth century. Carefully restored in the year 1884, it is probably, in purity of style and in richness of interior decoration, the finest example of old secular Romanesque to be found in Germany. Before it stands the bronze lion set up by Duke Henry in 1166 as symbol of his power. This is the same Henry the Lion who was friend, then foe of Frederick Barbarossa; the same who subdued the Wends and other Slavic tribes in what is now Mecklenburg and Pomerania, and brought in Christianity and Saxon culture by planting Saxon colonies; the same who by right of conquest and inheritance at one time held sway from the Baltic to the Mediterranean; who is accounted the founder of Lübeck and of Munich; and whose inordinate ambition



LESSING'S HOUSE, WOLFENBÜTTEL
With new library in the background.

and unbounded pride finally caused his downfall. Four times he defied the imperial summons to answer before the Diet to the long list of charges brought against him by his Saxon and Slavic vassals. Stripped of all his possessions and twice banished to England, it was only by the intervention of the Pope that he received back his Lüneburg-Brunswick duchy—to die here at his Dankwarderode broken in body and in pride after sixty-six years of life. The lion stands as the grim embodiment of Duke Henry's daring defiance, while he and his duchess Mathilda, daughter of Henry II of England, rest before the altar of the Cathedral, which he built on his return in 1171 from the Holy Land.

All the old Brunswick churches show the change from Romanesque to Gothic; with their lofty twin towers they overshadow the near streets with their maze of red roofs, or else they stand out in fine relief on an open square in such way as to give an impression of grandeur. The old houses are much less interesting than

those of Hildesheim, but they have their own peculiar features. Instead of the gable end turning to the street, it is here the long side of the roof, often broken by dormer windows. The friezes are here much simpler; chiefly limited to certain toothed and fan shaped designs; Latin quotations are wanting, Bible quotations rare.

Among the public buildings the "Alte wäge" and the old Rathaus are of rare beauty. The "Alte wäge," or Old Scales, stands as gate of entry to the broad street known as the Wollmarkt. Wagons bringing wool to market are weighed while they drive through the north end of the building. While serving its material end as weighing and warehouse it is also a delight to the eye, for, though built in 1534, every part is still kept in perfect condition. The Alte wäge, with its red roof broken by pert little turret topped windows, and its warm cream-colored walls, which heighten the rich beauty of the friezes with their graceful carved borders, worked up in deep red, brown and

blue and picked out in gold, makes a gem of color. The old Rathaus, first mentioned in 1253, rebuilt in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries and restored in the middle of the nineteenth, is peculiar in throwing its inner angle to the street, and in its two storied "Laube" or arcade. Since the middle of the fifteenth century each pillar has borne the statue of a prince and princess of the Welfs, Emperor Henry I, the Ottos I, II, III and IV, Henry the Lion, Dukes William and Otto the child of Lüneburg. This arcade with its statues and its light tracery in gray stone is a gem of form—not to be outranked by the particularly handsome new Rathaus which stands as symbol of growth of un-"pretentious comfort" in Brunswick.

Among the Dukes of Brunswick there have been patrons of art and of letters. Near the ducal palace stands the museum containing a fine collection of Dutch and Flemish masters. It was for one of these dukes that Lessing was librarian at Wolfenbüttel, seven miles from Brunswick. It was here that Lessing spent the few happy months of his married life. Brunswick has set up a worthy monument to him as it has to its great son Gauss—the greatest German mathematician. It still owes similar recognition to its other great son Spohr—the violinist and composer.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What marked change has taken place in Hanover since Thackeray's time? 2. What are some of the attractions of the suburb of Herrenhausen? 3. What is the Herrenhäuser Allee? 4. How did the town of Hanover get its name? 5. Describe two of the typical old houses of the town. 6. What buildings have successively served as centers for the town at different periods? 7. What position has the theater occupied in Hanover? 8. What is the Eilenriede? 9. What famous people were born in Hanover? 10. What legend accounts for the founding of Hildesheim? 11. Describe its churchly difficulties. 12. Who was Bishop Bernward and for what is he remembered? 13. What special features mark the cathedral? 14. What striking scenes has the Rathaus square witnessed? 15. What general differences exist between Hanover, Hildesheim and Brunswick? 16. Who was Henry the Lion? 17. What characteristics have the old Brunswick churches? 18. What connection had Lessing with Brunswick?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Who was King of Hanover in 1866? 2. To what character in literature is the founder of the Kestner Museum related? 3. Explain the allusion "Apollos to Mimes." 4. Who was Leibnitz? 5. Who were the Herschels? 6. For what achievements is Gauss especially distinguished? 7. Who were the Schlegels?



OLD MUNICIPAL WEIGHING HOUSE, BRUNSWICK

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Haydn

By Thomas Whitney Surette

Lecturer on music for the American University Extension Society, Teachers' College of Columbia University, The Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Member of the Folk Song Society of London, Editor Great Composers' Series Music Lovers' Library.

IN the first article of this series—that on “Handel” in the October number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*—considerable stress was laid upon the two great schools of composition with which Handel’s music is associated. The first of these schools found its greatest exponent in Bach, and had for its fundamental idea the expression of man’s nature and feelings through the formal and somewhat stilted medium of the Fugue and kindred types. The second, reaching back to the Florentine Operatic Revolution (about 1600) was based on a more free vocal style: that form of writing which flourished in Italy (the land of the singer) and which finally resulted in the operatic aria of Handel’s time with its excess of ornament and its subserviency to the singer.

Each of these schools was the natural expression of the time that produced them; they advanced the art of music greatly and in the case of the first mentioned—that of Bach—music of a profound universal type was created.

The limitations of the Fugue and of all other species of composition at that time were mainly due to a lack of freedom, which was caused to a large extent by the

absence of free harmonic progressions. A stiff progression of several *voices* did not admit of masses of colors (chords), so that the whole remained cold, unvivified. Someone has said, “What love is to life, color is to form”—a pertinent comparison.

The need of music, then, at the time Haydn appeared was that it should be free as to style, and should take its subjects from common life. A Buras was wanted to speak for the common people, to sing of familiar things simply and without pedantry.

It may seem something of an anomaly to include Haydn among German composers since he was an Austrian by birth and probably of Croatian (Slavic) ancestry, but he, nevertheless, plays an important part in the development of German music and, in spite of the undoubted Slavic origin of many of his melodies, his music as a whole, is German. A comparison of the mass of his compositions with those of a pure Slav composer will establish this beyond doubt. The Hungarian influence also may be observed in many of Haydn’s pieces. He was born on the border of Austria and Hungary and doubtless had many opportunities in his boyhood of hearing Hungarian

This is the third of a series of nine articles on “German Master Musicians.” The complete list in *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* from September, 1904, to May, 1905, is as follows:

Bach (September), by William Armstrong.

Handel (October), Haydn (November), Mozart (December), Beethoven (January), Schubert (February), Schumann (March), by Thomas Whitney Surette.

Wagner (April), Brahms (May), by William Armstrong.

music, and he spent many years of his life on a Hungarian estate.

The reader is referred to one of the books on the list for biographical information. Groves' Dictionary, Vol. I, contains an excellent article on Haydn, and the chronological table given here will be of assistance in locating the chief events of his life. It should be noted, however, that Haydn sprang from the people—his father was a wheelwright, his mother had been a cook—and his whole attitude towards life was that of a simple child of nature. He never lost this simplicity even when courted by the world of titles and fashion, and even in his greatest symphonies is never pedantic.

It must also be noted that the status of the composer in the seventeenth century was not as high as it now is. Haydn, living at a petty court, had to wear a uniform (or livery) and consider himself a servant of Prince Esterhazy.

That he recognized the value of authority and obedience is evinced by his keen appreciation late in life of the benefit, as a part of his youthful education, of the many floggings he received. In his music there is hardly a touch of revolt: the idea of equality had not entered his mind; in fact the revolutionary principle was to lie dormant as far as music was concerned until after the advent of Beethoven.

Haydn's point of view was in a measure a new one. Music had been a thing of scientific rules before his time. On the foundation of polyphony composers had erected an imposing edifice, even shaping dance tunes to conform with the prevailing style, while the humble folk melodies were neglected as unworthy their attention. As has before been stated all great art rests on the common life and the beauty of Haydn's music lies largely in its revelation of the charm of simple things. He writes in the vernacular, the dialect, of his people—as Burns did—and we feel on listening to him no sense of awe, but rather that of homely familiarity. The message he brings to

us—music knowing no distinctions of language—is almost a universal one.

As an example of this let us examine for a moment the chief theme (melody) *(1-8) of the **first movement of Haydn's Pianoforte Sonata in D (No. 7 n ***Schirmer's edition) which the student should procure.

The opening measure suggests the Hungarian style by the grace note (small) at the beginning, and the trills which follow it in the first measure. The theme itself, as a whole, is simple, ingenious and straightforward without trace of introspection or pedantry. The little group of four notes, which occurs in the last measure, is characteristically happy



BORDERLAND OF AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY

and gay. As to the style, or manner of saying things, it will be at once noted that it is free, *i. e.*, melody and accompaniment without counterpoint. It will also be observed that this portion of the tune is brought to an end, as it were, on the last

*Numbers in parentheses refer to measures, which should be numbered consecutively from beginning to end of each movement.

**This movement may be had in the form of a pianola roll. See notice in September number of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*.

***The first volume of Haydn's Pianoforte Sonatas in Schirmer's Edition (containing ten Sonatas, may be had for 38 cents net, and the above Sonata alone for 15 cents net.

note, the four measures having the effect of a verse of poetry closing, say, with a semi-colon, and containing four lines, each line corresponding to a measure of the music. The whole effect is that of a bright and gay dance tune.

Here then we have a new kind of subject; this music is of the people—drawn from the common life. A new problem immediately presents itself, namely: how shall such themes be treated so as to make from them a long Sonata movement? No dependence can be placed on the old methods of counterpoint with its entrances of themes, etc., yet the music, to make any coherent effect, must be so organized and constructed as to produce a sense of unity.

In the Fugue the consistent and continuous use of one short theme gave coherence, the dance tunes of the period were short and needed no highly developed organism; vocal music, having the words to rely on, did not in general need to be so carefully arranged and thought out: so that, while this problem was not entirely new, it had to be solved at this juncture; a new path had to be cleared.

In the "Handel" article attention is called to the form of the aria "He Shall Feed His Flock," in which a first strain was given out, after which a second entered. This twofold form is to be found in much music before Haydn's time, but it has gradually given way before a more highly organized form in three parts. Numberless specimens of this latter form

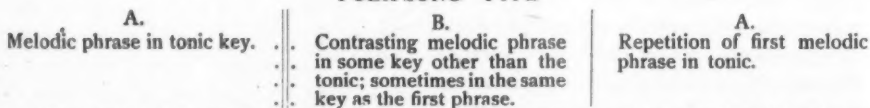
exist in songs, marches, minuets, nocturnes and the like. A familiar example is the Bridal Chorus (Wedding March) from Lohengrin. The first strain of this extends for sixteen measures, the second part follows, twenty-four measures long, then the first is repeated. The whole may be expressed in the formula A. B. A.

The advantage of this arrangement over the two-part form (A. B.) is that the leading musical thought predominates, being given out at the beginning and end. The principle underlying this form is a fundamental one, and its successful application to pure music on a large scale was principally due to Haydn's initiative.

The preliminary experiments by various composers (Philip Emmanuel Bach, son of the great Bach, prepared the way for Haydn) and the influence of the other musical forms on the Sonata, must be left untouched here for lack of space. We must always keep in mind that art has its ancestry as human beings have theirs, and that anything living grows little by little.

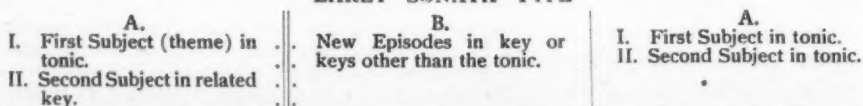
Let it suffice here, then, to state that this three-fold form developed gradually by enlargement of its different parts until it reached dimensions sufficient for the *first movement* of long Sonatas and Symphonies. It is then called "Sonata Form," a misleading term since it only applies to this particular form and not to the Sonata as a whole. It is, however, sometimes used for the last movement as well. Its three stages of development are indicated by the following diagrams:

FOLK-SONG TYPE



The dots indicate that the first section (A) and the last two sections together (B, A) are to be repeated. As an example of this simple three-part form the melody of the old song "The Vear of Bray" is appended (p. 249).

EARLY SONATA TYPE



An example of this type may be studied in Hadow's "Sonata Form" pp. 30-31. The whole of chapter IV of this valuable book should be read if possible.

"SONATA FORM"

A.
Exposition, or Statement.

B.
Development, or Discussion,
usually called "Free Fan-
tasia."

A.
Recapitulation, or coda.

- I. First Subject (theme) in tonic key.
II. Transition or Episode modulating to related key.
III. Second Subject in related key.

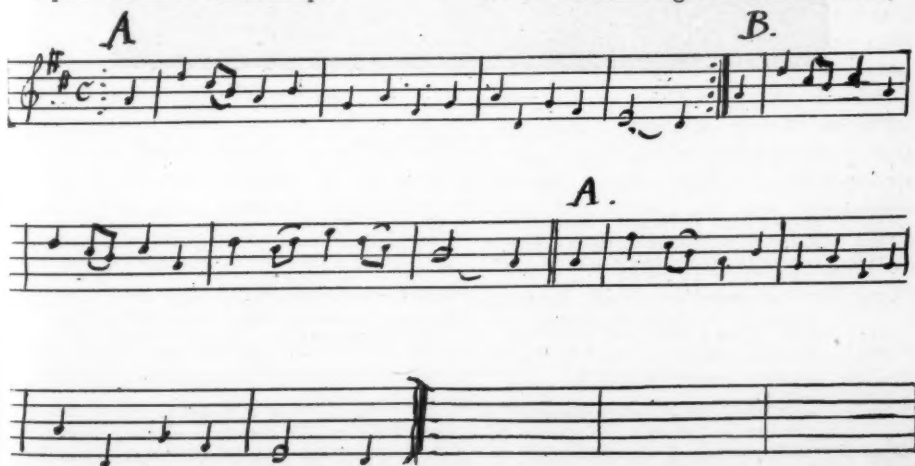
Section of free modulation, consisting largely of treatment of material in first part (A); sometimes containing new Episode.

- I. First Subject in tonic.
II. Transition altered so as to lead back to tonic.
III. Second Subject in tonic.
IV. Coda.

A comparison of these three diagrams will reward the observing student. The first presents two phases complementary to each other, but more or less distinct entities. The second presents greater variety in the middle part, but lacks that stoutly-knit organism which characterizes the third, where the middle part (B) directly bears upon the principal subject matter of the movement.

If these technical matters seem to the reader unnecessary we must beg for patience. Let us repeat here that all this is preparatory to the study of the more intricate and highly developed works of Mozart and Beethoven, and let us remember that a symphony is a logical thing where every note bears relation to every other and nothing is haphazard, and that anything like a complete appreciation of such a work must include a perception of these relationships.

It is true that the average person who is quite capable of following the working out of an idea in a book or play, is incapable of making any sense at all out of the process in music. Yet a Sonata or Symphony is like a novel or a sermon in many ways. Glance at the last diagram; in the first column we find our characters, our leading ideas, in the second the development of them much as a novelist develops his plot or a preacher the subject of his sermon; in the third part we see the *dénouement*. Now ask yourself frankly if, in listening to much so-called "classical" music you have not found yourself unable to understand a large portion of it. Did it not seem confused and aimless? Not a note of it was so, but you enjoyed only the tunes; you were in about that stage of appreciation which sees in a great novel merely a story; which skims over the illuminating observations on life,



FROM "THE VICAR OF BRAY"
Showing three-part form.



JOSEPH HAYDN

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

1731	Haydn born at Rohrau, Austria.	1779	"Farewell" Symphony composed.
1740	Entered St. Stephens Choir, Vienna.	1780-90	Composed Operas, Quartets and Symphonies, "Seven words of our Savior on the Cross."
1748	Leaves choir, and has to make his own way.	1790	Prince Esterhazy died.
1752	Writes music for a Magic Farce successfully produced in various cities.	1791	Visit to London. Degree at Oxford.
1755	First Quartet composed.	1792	Returned to Vienna through Bonn.
1759	Appointed Music Director to the Bohemian Count Ferdinand.		Met Beethoven, who afterwards comes to Vienna and takes lessons of Haydn.
1760	Married.	1794	Second visit to London.
1761	Appointed under Kapellmeister at Prince Esterhazy's Hungarian Estate.	1795	Return to Vienna.
		1797	Austrian National Hymn.
1766	Appointed Kapellmeister.	1798	The "Creation."
1769	Performance of one of his operas in Vienna.	1799	The "Seasons."
		1809	Died in Vienna.

the exquisite charm of description, the keen by-play, the irony—the whole world of fancy which surrounds the incidents. All these qualities exist, in a less definite form, in music, and our purpose is to lead you to appreciate them—to teach you to listen logically.

To return to the *Hadyn Sonata*; the three divisions are as follows:

A. As far as double-bar, forty measures. (The Schirmer edition has the various themes, episodes, etc., marked.) The eight measures before the closing theme (coda) are discursive, not bearing pointedly on the subject matter. The *Sonatas* of this period are full of such conventional passages which accord with the state of piano playing and the atmosphere of the *Salon*.

B. The *Free Fantasia* begins with a discussion of theme I [compare (41) with (1)] and the first four notes will be found repeated in the left hand during the first six measures (41-46) after which the discussion becomes less pointed and we hear many conventional figures like those referred to in A. This is a weakness since nothing should be discursive in any work of art.

A. The third part begins at (61); the first theme is somewhat extended (a rather unusual process usually reversed by Haydn, since this chief idea should be given greatest prominence at the very beginning of the *Sonata* in order to fix it in the mind). The same episode follows after which the second subject enters in tonic key, [compare (17-18) with (80-81)], followed as before, by the coda.

In the slow movement (*Larghetto*) we find something of the old formality in the figures (rapid notes) in the first few measures, and in the improvisation-like quality of the music, with its irregular number of measures (1-9). The shortness of this movement also gives it the character of an improvised interlude between the two chief movements. So we have here a three movement sonata of which the first movement is in "Sonata Form" as usual,

while the second provides the necessary contrast with the gaiety of the other two. The third movement serves for a question at the close of this article.

Haydn's Croatian ancestry has been the subject of recent investigation and may be studied in Hadow's "A Croatian Composer." The best example of his use of a Croatian tune is to be found in the famous



HAYDN'S BIRTHPLACE

Austrian Hymn (pages 65-72 of Hadow's book), and the author of that interesting volume of investigation has plainly indicated the sources Haydn went to for his material for the famous piece.

This melody was afterwards used as the theme of the slow movement of the well-known "Emperor" string quartet.

Many of Haydn's symphonic themes came from popular songs and his music, as a whole, is nearer the common stock than that of any other great composer before or since. A journey through Croatia, Bosnia and Dalmatia, made by the writer a few years ago, revealed to him a more or less common stock of musical idiom, most of which is still pure. Croatia remains to this day an isolated and simple country, clinging tenaciously to its old customs, dress and habits, and to its idioms of language and of music.

A further examination of Haydn's music should be made by the student. The third *Sonata* in the Schirmer volume

*The Emperor Quartet may be had in the form of pianola rolls, and in miniature score (price of score 35 cents).

German Master Musicians

is a characteristic one and an analysis of its first movement may be made with the help of the annotations on the music and with the diagram on page 249. Or possibly a *Symphony may be played, four hands on the piano. All Haydn's more famous Symphonies contain delightfully tuneful music and the development of his ideas in them is usually ingenious and simple.

Of the many other benefits the development of music received at the hands of this great master space does not permit us to write. The oratorio of "The Creation," if available, would furnish an interesting field of study; the Aria "With verdure clad," with its exquisite freshness and simplicity; the many charmingly simple attempts at realism, more ingenious even than Handel's; the great passage at "Let there be light;" all these testify to Haydn's genius.

In almost every department of music Haydn's influence is felt. He created the string-quartet; he is called "The Father of the Symphony;" he developed the resources of the orchestra, using the different groups of instruments individually instead of having them play the same phrases an octave above or below.

*The best known symphonies of Haydn are published separately for four hands; price, in Peters or similar editions, 50 cents each.

To him we owe a great debt of gratitude for having always been sane, cheerful and courageous; for having shown how much beauty there is in humble things; for having brought music out of a false heaven down to a real earth wherein its roots belong and from which it can flourish. The example of his life was good; he was deeply religious and had that simple, trusting faith not common in these present days of speculation and inquiry; he was kindly, thinking of others rather than of himself, and the whole sum of him—character, work and all—is chiefly good.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What are the chief differences between Handel's and Haydn's music? 2. From what general source does the music of the last movement of Haydn's sonata (No. 7 in the Schirmer edition) come? 3. What differences do you note between the structure of the first and last movements of that sonata? 4. Make a diagram for the last movement like that on page 249. 5. What effect did his English experiences have on Haydn?

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AUBER'S PIANO
About the year 1800.

Civic Lessons From Europe

Forestry in Germany

By Raphael G. Zon

Of the United States Bureau of Forestry.

THE high development which forestry has reached in Germany is by no means the result only of the ingenuity and foresight of German foresters. Like any other industry the art of raising and caring for its forests is the direct and logical result of the economic conditions of a country. More than a century and a half ago Germany was forced to adopt conservative methods in the utilization of her woods, whose depleted condition was threatening her with a wood famine. At that time of inadequate means of transportation the use of coal was necessarily limited and the only fuel was wood, which was not yet an article of international trade, as it has now become. It was, therefore, keenly felt that the devastated forests—the inheritance of the seventeenth century with its Thirty Years' War and the following troublous times—were unable to meet the increasing demand upon them by the rapidly growing industries and population. This fear of a fuel famine, with its high prices, drew attention to the forests and led to the first attempts to regulate their exploitation, just as in our own country the gradual exhaustion of the timber supply, manifesting itself in advanced prices and threatening with ruin the many industries dependent upon wood, awakens an interest in the preservation and more economic use of our forests. What Germany lived through more than a century ago, we begin to experience now.

Though the development of railroads and the increased output of coal and iron mines and quarries enabled coal to displace wood as fuel and stone and iron to be substituted for wood in construction to a considerable extent, the consumption of wood has not only not diminished, but, on the contrary, it has increased in the same proportion as the consumption of coal. The growth of civilization, with its increased wants, opened new fields for the use of wood, and now Germany with her almost perfect forest management is no longer able to supply with wood even her own home market. Since 1863 Germany has been a wood-importing country, paying over \$70,000,000 last year for wood in excess of her exports, an addition of 25 per cent to her home crop. The consumption of log material has increased from 12 cubic feet per capita in 1886-90 to 19 cubic feet at present, or over 50 per cent in the last 15 years. At the present rate of development of the German Empire it is natural to expect a still greater increase in the demand for wood, which accounts for the anxiety to increase the forest area by planting the waste lands, raising the productive capacity of the forests, and improving the quality of the timber.

To fully understand the reasons for the success of forestry in Germany we must turn to the timber prices, the barometer of the demand and supply. The high prices for sawlogs, together with the ready market for even branchwood, ac-

This is the third of a series of articles on "Civic Lessons from Europe." A partial list is as follows:

Street Decoration, by Milo Roy Maltbie (September).

La Maison du Peuple, a Belgian Coöperative Business, by Mary Rankin Cranston (October).

Forestry in Germany, by Raphael G. Zon (November).

Coöperative Industries, by Mary Rankin Cranston (December).

Public Playgrounds, by H. S. Curtis (January).



COMMUNAL FOREST WITH THE FORESTERS' HOUSE TO THE LEFT

AND A HOTEL TO THE RIGHT

Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture.

count to a great extent for the economy and care with which the Germans treat their forests, features particularly impressive for the American traveler, who is accustomed at home to see all natural resources exploited without regard to the needs of the future. While in the United States the stumpage price for the southern pines ranges between 50 cents and \$2.50 per thousand board feet, in Germany the same amount of Scotch Pine standing anywhere in the woods of the Grand Duchy of Hesse commands from \$35 to \$45. White Oak stumpage of the best quality can be bought in this country for \$5.00 a thousand board feet; in Germany \$50 to \$75 is paid for White Oak no better than hundreds of logs which are cut every year in the Mississippi Valley. Many oak trees which the farmers in Texas sell to the stave makers for \$1.00 each, would be worth from \$125 to \$150 in Eastern Bavaria, and instances are known when

oak logs 40 feet long and 32 inches in diameter at the butt brought \$220 at an auction sale, the customary way of selling wood in Germany. In the Black Forest, which is far from markets and has a very sparse population, and where prices are therefore the lowest, Spruce and Silver Fir of the best quality bring \$17 a thousand board feet, and the poorest quality \$10, while in Maine or the Adirondacks Spruce is worth on the stump from \$2.50 to \$4.00. In this country Beech has scarcely any value; in the Spessart a Beech tree 24 inches in diameter breasthigh will sell for \$12 and an acre of Beech forest yields \$720, while one of Oak will bring \$2,340. These high prices for timber in Germany are largely due to the remarkably good means of transportation afforded by the forest and public roads. The effect of roads upon the price of timber may be readily observed in this country. While fine timber in a remote and

inaccessible locality has at present no value, the same timber within easy reach of a mill or railroad commands a fair price. The German foresters anticipate still greater revenues from their forests when all the proposed roads are completed. Then the high land values and the scarcity of land per capita, due to the density of the population, naturally affect the price of timber, and the fact that the Government owns large forest areas and exercises supervision over a great portion of the rest enables it to prevent sudden fluctuations in prices by controlling them just as syndicates do. For example, when a moth visited the forest of Kirschseeon, near Munich, several years ago and to save it from total destruction the immediate cutting of 6,000 acres (about 120,000,000 board feet) was necessary, the Bavarian Government, fearing an overstocking of the market and consequent low prices, curtailed the cut in all its other forests, and advised the forest owners throughout Germany to likewise abstain from cutting that year and thereby save themselves a possible loss through depression of prices.

Judging by the past, the prices of wood now prevailing in Germany promise to rise for an indeterminable period. In Prussia, for the 65 years between 1830 and 1895, the prices increased annually one and a half per cent, their rise being more steady and rapid than those of the staples wheat and rye. In our own country the prices of wood for the period between 1850 and 1894 advanced more than 5 per cent per annum, and there is every reason to believe that 50 years hence, and maybe sooner, the prices of wood in the United States will equal or even surpass those now existing in Germany.

The steady appreciation in value of forest products throughout Europe, which is the natural outcome of the decreasing forest area and the increasing demand for wood, together with proper fire protection and rational taxation, make forestry one of the safest investments, many

forests paying regularly net dividends of 4, 5, and 6 per cent per annum.

Under economic conditions which make wood a readily marketable product commanding high prices, both the small farmer and the large landowner are not less alive than the State itself to all improvements by which the productive capacity of the forest may be increased. This fact of great importance is strongly brought out by the treatment of German forests, not all of which are owned by the State, as is commonly believed in this country. Of the about 35,000,000 acres of forest in Germany, 48 per cent belong to private owners and only 32 per cent to the State and Crown. Nor are all private forests subject to State control; only 29 per cent are under some State supervision, the remaining 71 per cent being entirely free from any State oversight. Wherever it exists, the State control of private forests is in the form of either prohibiting the clearing of forest land without procuring permission from the State, prohibiting devastation and deterioration, enforcing reforestation within a given time after the removal of the old growth, prescribing definitely the manner of cutting, or enforcing the employment of qualified personnel.

The forests that belong to communities, villages, towns, and cities occupy 16 per cent (5,500,000 acres) of the total forest area, and all are under one or another form of State supervision, the remnant of the relations that existed between the "mark" communities and their liege-lords. The States of Würtemberg, Baden, Hohenzollern, Alsace-Lorraine, Hesse, and Southwest Germany possess most of the communal forests. The character and degree of the State supervision of communal forests varies in different localities and even within the same State. Thus while in the Prussian provinces of Rheinland and Westphalia the villages manage their own forests, under the single restriction that they procure permission from the State authorities for clearing or sell-

ing their forests (a permission, by the way, which is not readily granted unless it can be proved that there is too much agricultural land under forest or the request is supported by some other good reason), in some localities of Prussia communal forests are managed directly by the State, the communal authorities having only advisory powers. The first system of State supervision is rather limited,



FOREST STUDENTS AT PRACTICE, KELHEIM
Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United
States Department of Agriculture.

extending over only 5 per cent of the communal forests. The system of direct State management embraces 45 per cent of the communal forests. Over the largest portion of the communal forests, nearly 50 per cent of them, there exists a technical control, *i. e.*, the communities must submit the plans of management for their forests to the State Government for sanction, and must employ qualified officers, who are inspected by State foresters. A State control similar to that of the communal forests is also exercised over the forests belonging to various institutions (1.5 per cent of the total forest area) and corporations.

Such curtailing of the rights of ownership, however annoying it may appear, adds essentially to the prosperity and general welfare of the communities, as is proven by facts. The villages in certain

parts of Germany which sold their forests in 1848 almost invariably became impoverished, while in those which were wise enough to keep them the forests now frequently pay all the taxes of the community, and, in addition, help materially in lessening pauperism, in increasing credit, and in enabling large enterprises to be undertaken. Besides merely financial advantages, the communal forests exercise a most beneficial moral influence upon the members of communities by creating in them the feeling of local attachment and by adding fresh charm to rural life. Most communal forests serve as great parks in which the beauty of the landscape is preserved unharmed, and a network of well kept roads and paths, with occasional benches along them, is maintained.

Besides mere coercive and restrictive measures in reference to private and communal forest ownership, the State employs also measures of encouragement by means of financial aid in the form of subsidies and loans, by the dissemination of information, and by the maintenance of schools of forestry and forest experiment stations.

The principle underlying German, and for that matter all European forestry, is to cut annually an amount of wood equivalent to, or a little less than, the year's growth of the entire forest; in other words, to treat the forest as a capital and the yearly cuttings as the interest on it. Since the increment of the forest can be raised only through the improvement of the forest itself, the skill and the efforts of the forester are directed toward bringing the forest into a condition at which the greatest and the most desirable growth of the individual trees is secured. This end is attained by raising in a given locality only those species which are best adjusted to the conditions and produce in the shortest time timber of the highest economic value; by growing several species in mixture, which secures the fullest utilization of soil and space, besides having other advantages, like greater clear

length of the timber, improvement of soil, and safety against fire and insects; by proper and timely thinnings, which are made after the trees have attained a good height growth, in order to allow more light to the crowns of the remaining individuals and thus stimulate their growth in diameter; by removing badly-grown, malformed, and valueless trees. In order to cut only the annual increment, the forest, besides being fully stocked and growing at its fullest capacity, must have also the proper representation of trees of different ages, because trees become fit for use only after they have attained the proper size; therefore a forest consisting of young growth only, though it may fully utilize the soil and space and grow at a good rate, does not allow the realization of the annual increment.

For example, let us assume that the most profitable size for utilization is reached by some tree in 50 years and we have 1,000 acres of this species under management; in order to utilize every year and forever the annual increment of the 1,000 acres, we must have the forest divided into as many sections as there are years in the period required for the tree to reach its maturity—in our own case into 50 sections, each 20 acres in extent and differing from one another by one year; *i. e.*, 20 acres of 50-year-old trees, 20 acres of 49-year-old trees, and so on down to the last 20 acres just stocked with one-year-old trees. The 20 acres stocked with 50-year-old trees ready for the ax represent the annual increment of all the 50 sections, or 1,000 acres; it stands to reason that 20 acres left to grow for 50 years accumulate a growth equal to the annual growth over an area of 50 times as large, *i. e.*, 1,000 acres. The only difference is that the annual increment over the 1,000 acres can not be utilized, while the 20 acres stocked with 50-year-old trees, representing this annual increment, are fit for immediate use. Such a proportionate representation of trees of different ages exists in the German for-

ests. The planting of waste lands to forest which lately took place in Germany resulted in a greater percentage of young trees than old ones throughout the forest area as a whole, which promises a still greater wood production in the future than now. The German coniferous forests consist of 48 per cent of trees younger than 40 years, 33 per cent of trees from 41 to 80 years old, and 16 per cent of trees over 80 years. In the broad-leaved forests these three age gradations are approximately equally divided.

Mismanaged woods cannot be brought into such a normal condition in a short time; it takes many decades before careful and conservative treatment of the forest begins to tell in an increased productive capacity. In the forests belonging to the State and to large landowners the principle of conservative cutting with the view of improving the forests was strictly adhered to, with the result that the State forests are now in better condition and are producing more wood annually than



A "PIG TIGHT" AND "DEER HIGH" FENCE
Enclosing a plantation of Norway Spruce and Scotch Pine. Contrast healthy young trees inside with stubby, nibbled ones outside.

Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture.

private forests, whose owners, at times of financial difficulties or high prices, were tempted to cut more than the mere annual increment of their forest, a reason in favor of State control of all private forests.

The German Government realizes the national economic importance of the forests, not only as sources of direct revenue from soils fit for no other purpose, but also on account of their beneficial effect upon agriculture, industry, and the general welfare of the country, and, having learned from past experience



WEEDING IN A NURSERY OF YOUNG SILVER FIRS, BLACK FOREST

Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture.

that individual efforts proved inadequate to cope with the problem of forest preservation, it now not only strongly believes in maintaining the State forests, but strives to increase their area by buying devastated and deforested lands or by exchanging for them agricultural land from the public domain. Bavaria spent \$6,000,000 for that purpose during the last 50 years, and Prussia's appropriation for the same purpose was \$800,000 in 1900 only.

By conservative cutting, improvement of roads, and effective cultural operations the German forest administration has succeeded in raising the revenue from the forests year by year. In Prussia the net revenue per acre has increased from 44 cents in 1830 to \$1.19 in 1897; in Bavaria for the same period from 46 cents to \$1.74; in Saxony, from \$1.10 to \$5.10; in Württemberg, from 82 cents to \$4.29; in Baden, from \$1.61 to \$4.14; and this in spite of the fact that in many State forests the management is hampered by servi-

tudes and rights of the people upon the forests, such as the right to pasture in the forest, to gather leaf litter for stable bedding, etc., and is more expensive than in private forests. The higher cost of State management is, however, compensated by the service rendered by the State forests, often at a direct financial loss, to certain industries which could not exist otherwise. This service may lie in selling wood at cheaper prices or, as in Bavaria, by preserving the old Beech trees and allowing their cutting only in small quantities every year, in order to supply with the proper wood manufacturers of large malting shovels and broad baker's paddles.

One of the most important cultural operations is the renewal of the cut-over forests. The methods by which the reproduction of the forests is attained are numerous, and differ with the species, locality, and State. In Pine and in Spruce forests it is accomplished by planting seedlings on the cut-over areas. Beech forest is generally reproduced by natural seeding, very seldom by planting. Oak forest is renewed by sowing acorns or planting one- to three-year-old seedlings. The plant material is raised in nurseries, which are necessary adjuncts to every forest district. After having reached an age of one to several years, the seedlings are either planted directly in the forest temporarily or transplanted in the nursery for a period of several years, only after which are they permanently planted in the forest. The transplanting is for the purpose of allowing the seedlings to develop a better root system, and thus enable them to withstand the first few years in the forest, the most critical period in the life of young trees.

Of the 26 States composing the German Empire, little Saxony, with its dense population, furnishes probably the most striking example of the results which can be attained by the systematic management of forests. When Cotta, the Nestor of German forestry, commenced his activity at the beginning of the nineteenth century,

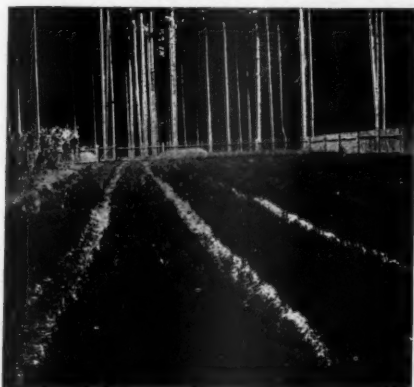
the forests of Saxony were in a deplorable condition, similar to our culled and burned forests as we find them in parts of the Adirondacks. By careful management the small forest tract of 430,000 acres, not half the size of many a county in the United States, and occupying rough mountain land, has been made to yield on an average over \$4,000,000 annually, its productive capacity increasing 60 per cent at the same time and the net revenue per acre 300 per cent.

The manner in which the Germans tax their forest land and protect it from fire is especially instructive to Americans, since lack of fire protection and illogical forest taxation are unquestionably the two main drawbacks to the development of forestry in the United States. The very fact that in the greater part of Germany, especially in the densely populated districts, branchwood and even roots are readily marketed, thus leaving almost no debris in the woods after logging operations, greatly reduces the danger from fire. In our country the problem of fire protection would be much easier of solution if means were found to utilize the tops and other inferior material, which now being left in the woods furnish ready fuel for fire.

In Germany forest districts most subject to danger from fire are subdivided into blocks by avenues or lanes 130 to 600 feet wide. These avenues are annually burned over to keep them free from all readily ignitable debris, or are sown to grass. They serve as a base from which to fight fire, and help in confining it to limited areas. The numerous roads and paths winding through the forest are utilized for the same purpose. Special care is taken to protect the forest from fires which may be set by locomotives passing through them, the most frequent cause of forest fires in this country. To this end strips 25 feet wide are cleared along both sides of the track. Occasionally these strips are used for farm purposes, or kept free from all inflammable

material by regularly burning them over. Bordering these strips of cleared ground strips of woods 50 to 60 feet wide are left to catch the sparks from the locomotives. Sometimes a ditch between the strip of woods and the track is added, with cross ditches 300 feet apart to help in limiting the fire to small areas.

Such precautions, together with the moral support of the resident population, which is interested in the preservation of the forest—the source of their livelihood, strict laws against setting forest fires, and proper police organization and management have reduced the fire danger to such an extent that it does not impair the safety of forest property in the least, one of the first conditions to carrying on forestry as a business. In the sandy pineries of Prussia, which are most exposed to fire danger, the area of forest land burned over between 1868 and 1898 never exceeded 0.02 per cent, or one acre in 4,500, and during some years it was only one acre in 8,000. In the mountainous forests



MILLIONS OF SEEDLINGS IN A FOREST NURSERY, KELHEIM

Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture.

of Bavaria only one acre in 13,167, or 0.007 per cent of all Bavarian forests (two per cent of their gross yield) was destroyed by fire during the five years from 1877 to 1881.



PLANTED HEMLOCK FOREST

Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Taxation is a lever by which desirable industries can be encouraged and undesirable ones restrained. The iniquitous taxation of forest land in the United States is hampering the development of forestry here. Where taxes are levied upon the forest land out of proportion to the timber there is on it, as is usually done by assessing at the same value cut-over and virgin forest lands, or where taxes are so high as to add 5 and even 7 per cent yearly to the cost, forest owners can not practice forestry. They are compelled to sell in haste all the timber they can get from their land and then to allow it to revert to the State for delinquent taxes. The high taxes make unprofitable the holding of the land for future crops. In Bavaria, and to some extent in Prussia and Hesse, the practice is to tax only the soil value, without regard to the forest crop, similar to the way in which agricultural land is taxed. Farmers are not requested to pay taxes

on the value of the soil and also on the value of the crop upon it, but on the soil value alone. Nor are the owners of land devoted to forest crops requested to do so in Germany. However, since the forest crop represents from 75 to 80 per cent of the total forest value this system of taxation favors the forest owner too much, and is gradually being replaced, as in Saxony, by a sliding income tax, which is collected only when the owner harvests his forest crop and receives an income. In all cases there is a just equation between the amount of taxes and the productivity of the forest. In this way taxation does not defeat its own end, as it does in this country, where, on account of unreasonable taxes on timber, many counties now have but burned deserts, from which nothing can be got, while by having exercised more judgment and foresight in taxing their forest land they might now be prosperous and rich.

In vain will one look in Germany for

the huge sawmills of the American type. There is no need for them there, as there will be little need for them here as soon as our supply of virgin timber will have gone. Our present mammoth sawmills are necessarily temporary affairs, requiring enormous forest areas to keep them running and remaining only as long as the timber resources of the neighborhood last. As soon as nothing besides second growth will be left to supply them, and our forests finally come under an economical and systematic management, they will have to give way to sawmills more moderate in size but more permanent and regular in their work. Since the annual cut in German forest districts varies but little from year to year, and, measured by our standards, is exceedingly small, the German sawmills are as a rule also small, but they are of permanent nature, and located near watercourses supplying the power for running them. The German timber market is not national in character, as ours is, but principally local; the forest districts supplying just enough wood for the wants of the neighboring country. Therefore the sawmills work largely on order, those who need timber getting it promptly and without paying an added cost for long transportation, as is the case with us.

In such a densely populated country as Germany proper economy requires that all good land should be devoted to agriculture, and forests on land suitable for farming are exceptional. Since the soil conditions vary with the topography within even a limited area, *the best use*

of all the land can be made by devoting that suitable for agriculture to farming, and poor soil fit for no other use to forest. Therefore, while in this country the distribution of the forests is still largely the result of the free play of natural forces, in Germany it is brought about to a great extent by artificial influences, like density of population, development of industries, growth of private property, and so on. There one seldom sees extensive, uninterrupted stretches of farm land or of forest, but the two always in an intimate relation. In even the rough mountain regions the bottoms and fertile benches are under cultivation, while the slopes are under forest. Within the forest itself there are fine hay fields, which, irrigated by the water from mountain springs, yield a product of the highest quality. The combination of forestry and agriculture proves beneficial and profitable in many respects: it makes possible the building of good, permanent roads, which are in use the year round, thus lessening the expense for their construction and repair to each of the two industries; it enables regular employment to be given to a large number of people by keeping them busy in the field during summer and in the woods during winter.

How closely agriculture is connected with forestry in private holdings may be learned from the following table, which shows that the extent of forest in private holdings increases with the increase in size of the farm, as regards both the number of farms raising forest and the area devoted to it.

Size of farm	Number of farms	Percentage of the farms combining agriculture and forestry	Total area of farms	Percentage of the area under forest
Acres		Per cent	Acres	Per cent
Less than 5	3,235,169	4.57	6,038,270	17.10
5 to 12	1,016,239	21.92	10,354,472	13.20
12 to 50	998,701	40.11	31,341,750	14.76
50 to 250	281,734	52.18	32,889,280	16.71
250 and over	25,057	54.88	27,572,445	23.34

One of the effects of the introduction of forestry in Germany was to decrease

the number of indigenous tree-species which formerly existed in that country,

since only those having the highest economic value were preserved, ten or twelve in all. The bulk of the German forests, fully two-thirds of them, is made up of coniferous species, Pine, Spruce,



DENSE STAND OF YOUNG NORWAY SPRUCE,
BAVARIAN PFALZ

Courtesy of the Bureau of Forestry, United States Department of Agriculture.

Silver Fir, and Larch; of the broadleaved species only Oak and Beech are principally used in forestry.

The present German organization and the splendid results attained by it would be impossible without an effective service, without a large number of men well educated and well trained in their profession. While the American forester at home must still explain to nearly everybody in a half apologetic way the character of his profession and is likely to be remunerated at the end of his explanation by a skeptical smile or a frank remark that it is all foolishness, in Europe forestry is a noble profession respected by the people, and the work of the forester is considered of great usefulness to the nation at large.

Unlike his brother, the German professor, the forester in Germany is not a man of abstract ideas, but eminently practical and businesslike in all his ways, as is his preparation in the school and the woods. Often he spends all his life in the same forest district, growing old under the shade of the trees he has himself planted, and therefore familiar with his forest in detail from beginning to end. He can tell almost at a glance the number of trees on any particular acre, their average dimensions, the amount and grade of wood that can be gotten, the yield in money, or the profitableness of cutting at the prevailing prices trees of one or another diameter. He watches his forest growing, he knows its friends and its enemies and by taking timely measures he frequently saves it from an insect depredation or other damage. Like the farmer, he has his busy and comparatively idle seasons. In the spring he sows and plants, in the summer he weeds his nurseries and determines the character and amount of thinnings, in the winter he harvests the crop; but at any time he welcomes an opportunity to steal a few hours for a ramble through the woods with his gun on his shoulder. He does his own surveying, he builds his own roads and bridges, and keeps his own books, together with so strict a record that if at any time he drops his work, his successor is able to continue it in accordance with the general plan laid out for several decades ahead.

The German forester has the experience of his predecessors to guide him in his work; the American forester is still a pioneer in his profession. Though the sciences underlying forestry are universal, the practical application of it varies radically with conditions. With species five times as many as those in Germany, with a climate varying from subarctic to tropical, with economic and social conditions and people of a temperament differing widely from those of the old country, the American forester must work out his own

solution to the problems confronting him.

The United States is just completing the first phase in the exploitation of their forests—the lumberman's phase, with its wasteful cutting away of not only the interest but the wood capital itself, which has brought us within sight of a complete exhaustion of our wood supply. This phase, which is a natural and necessary one in any new country with an abundance of natural resources, has accomplished its mission by bringing the wilderness within the reach of civilizing influences, and now it is bound to be gradually replaced by the forester's phase—the economical and rational management of our remaining forest resources, such as exists in Germany and other European countries. The successful beginning in this direction, the awakening of public

interest to the need of forest preservation in this country, has been made, but there is still more work ahead.

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How the American Boy Is Educated

Bodily Basis: Physician and Teacher

By Walter L. Hervey

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New York City Schools

IT is my purpose in this article to deal with a group of phenomena and problems which grow out of the fundamental and unescapable fact that man is endowed with, and is limited by, a physical nature. The gravity and importance of these matters have often been overlooked and neglected by the educationist and by the community at large. In more recent years better knowledge,

reinforced by more urgent need, has tended to secure for them the attention they deserve. It is coming to be realized that education must aim at producing efficiency, and that efficiency is impossible without the bodily basis. President Eliot has recently borne striking testimony on this point. "I have had the opportunity," said he, in a recent address on Education for Efficiency, "of watching for more

This is the third of a series of nine articles on "How the American Boy Is Educated." In this series Mr. Hervey will undertake to give a picture of the various and contrasting conditions under which the American boy is being built into a man through education. The following articles have already appeared: Education and the American Boy, September; Home Education, October.

How the American Boy Is Educated

than fifty years successive ranks of young men going out of Harvard University into the work of the world, and I have seen in hundreds of them the development of character and the issue or results of that development. Anyone who has used such an opportunity will inevitably be an optimist concerning the effects and potentialities of education. As a rule, the comparison of the educated man of sixty with the same person at twenty is wonderfully encouraging and stimulating with regard to the average effect on human beings of education and the discipline of life; but such an optimist will confess, if he is candid, that bodily excellences and virtues count very much towards this favorable result. It seems to me, as I review the life-failures I have witnessed, that the only cases of hopeless ruin are those in which the body has first been ruined through neglect or vice, or was congenitally perverted and made the victim of criminal propensities. If, through drink or licentiousness or other vicious habits, the body of an educated man is ruined, there may be no recovery possible for that individual in this world; but whenever the body has escaped destruction and remains in tolerably sound condition there are few moral wrecks which may not be, to all seeming, completely repaired in this world. These considerations emphasize strongly the importance of making the means of protecting, caring for, and improving the body an important part of education for efficiency."

The measures for promoting the efficiency, and for treating and counteracting deficiency of body or brain, may thus be summarized: (1) The bodies of school children must be nourished and kept in health, and knowledge regarding foods, cookery and hygiene must be disseminated among their parents; (2) special cases must be segregated and dealt with according to need; (3) the highest bodily efficiency must be secured through physical education. To secure the first of these

ends there is requisite (as we shall see) the efficient coöperation of the class teacher, of the specialist in domestic science, of the parent, of the school architect, and even of the philanthropic or paternal arm of the State. To secure the second, there must be coöperation of the medical inspector, the physician, the social specialist in dealing with defective and dependent classes, and the teacher of marked sympathy and skill. To secure the third, there must be had the services of the specialist in physical education, who combines the view point of the teacher and physician.

It might at first seem as if nutrition, bathing, cleanliness and the like, were not fit subjects for consideration in a series of articles on education. Not many centuries, or even decades, ago this view of the isolation of education was largely held. The parents might say—many parents do in effect say—to the school authorities, "What business is it of yours what my child eats, when he goes to bed, how often he bathes, or of what contagious disease he is spreading the germs?" To which the school authorities reply: First, we cannot educate your child unless we can hold his attention, enlist his interest, and subordinate his lower to his higher nature—unless we can "keep his body under" and his soul on top. Now, if he is ill at ease in his body from filth, disease, vermin, hunger or craving; if he had nothing but a cup of coffee for breakfast and goes home to an innutritious lunch; if he suffers from rampant pediculosis—we can do none of these things. The demands and distresses of the body will continually break in upon the course of the thoughts, and inattention, wool gathering, loss of interest, mischief making, and ill temper will result. And, secondly, as for your sending your child to school to be a source of danger to other children, that cannot be tolerated any more than sending him to school with a loaded pistol.

The theory of physical care, of school

lighting, ventilation, and cleanliness, of medical attendance, and of school baths and lunches for such as require them, is simple; to put the theory into practice is most difficult. Many if not most of the ventilating systems in use, are effective rather in keeping the fresh air out than in forcing it in, the system devised by the superintendent of school buildings in New York being one of the notable exceptions. "Why don't you open the windows this beautiful Spring morning?" asks the visitor. "We are afraid of spoiling the 'system'," replies the teacher. "We are forbidden to breathe any fresh air except that supplied by the 'system'." School lighting is a subject which requires attention not only in the crowded city, but in the open country—and is seldom treated with scientific skill. We can all recall schoolhouses in city and country in which the windows did not reach up to the ceilings, and did not cover the required space in the walls. The recent monograph by Dr. Stuart H. Rowe on the *Lighting of School Buildings*, (Longmans, 1904) is a valuable contribution on this subject. There are authorities on school hygiene who demand that school rooms should be so built as to admit of being flushed with the hose pipe daily. With any less radical mode of cleaning it is almost, if not quite impossible to eradicate the school smell and the school dust, which are not only causes of discomfort but also breeders of disease. Compulsory school baths are regularly provided in many European cities. In American cities the need is not less great, but aside from a few schools, the provision is meager. The proposition to provide school baths in congested districts has been in some cities successfully fought by parents on the ground of alleged infringement of personal rights. Properly managed, however, school baths are practicable and desirable. In a school of 2,000 children, each child can be given a bath once a week, to his physical, mental and moral edification. Nutritious school

lunches, such as are provided at noon to school children in Paris, are often an urgent necessity, both from the view point of education and of society. I have known a kindergartner to provide, out of her own pocket, a lunch for her ill-fed children in the middle of the short morning—on the ground, primarily, that she could do absolutely nothing with them until their home breakfast of strong coffee had been supplemented and counteracted by simple and nourishing food. Where free lunches are impracticable, there is provided in many schools an inexpensive and nutritious lunch, in which hot soup, bread, milk and fruit are offered rather than the pastry that usually abounds. An evil hard to reach is the cheap candy shop which battens on every large school. It ought not to be impossible to enact and enforce a law forbidding the sale of candies of a certain kind within a specified distance from the schoolhouse.

If it be urged, as against such a measure as providing school lunches that it is socialistic, in reply may be pointed out that many features of modern education are to a certain extent socialistic. To provide free an education beyond the rudiments is "socialistic"—"it taxes me in order that you, already on your feet, may earn better wages." But the American people have unmistakably said, "Let us have as much of this kind of socialism as we can possibly pay for. It pays." President Eliot in an article on *The School* (*Atlantic Monthly*, November, 1903) even holds that "the withdrawal of the children from the care of the mother for five or six hours a day makes possible for many a woman the proper discharge of her duties as wife and mother. The child-bearing mother, in particular, needs to be relieved for several hours a day of the care of her children who are above three years of age, and to feel during this relief that the children are safe and under good influences. This view of the school is a just and proper

How the American Boy Is Educated

one; for the immense majority of the mothers of the nation not only bear the children but do all the household work, and the greater part of the making and mending of the children's clothes. The public school in city or country thus helps that family life on which the well-being of the State absolutely depends."

The relation between the Board of Education and the Board of Health has never been clearly or satisfactorily defined. It would seem that the most effective plan would involve such coöperation as would permit efficient officers of the Board of Health to enter the school with the full powers of office, subject, however, to the authority of the Board of Education. The difficulties here are divided authority, the danger of perfunctory examination, and where the inspection is strict, the care of excluded children, and the expense. Where an inspector is asked to pass only on children selected by the teacher as suspects, many cases will escape detection. "Several of the European cities have in some ways advanced far beyond the United States in the matter of medical inspection of schools. They not only pay attention to contagious diseases, but also to defects of sight, hearing, lateral curvature, etc. The school physicians investigate carefully the physical condition and health of the pupils who newly enter the school; in order to determine whether they need permanent medical supervision or special consideration in the instruction of the school. Every fourteen days or oftener in case of contagious disease, the school physician holds consultation hours in the school, and the aim is to have him visit every class twice each half year. The school physicians also coöperate in the medical inspection of the premises and the equipment of the school." Boston was the first American city to establish daily medical inspection of schools (1894). Physicians from the Board of Health visit the school-houses each morning, and children that appear to the teachers to be ailing are

sent to them for examination. In Chicago the daily inspection of schools, begun in 1900, has been discontinued, owing to lack of funds. The work is now done by a small emergency corps. In New York a system was adopted in 1902 whereby each medical inspector is given a certain number of schools to visit daily, and at that time the children thought to need his attention were sent to him. But, besides this, he is required to go to each class room once a week, paying special attention to sore throats, to contagious disease of the eyes, and the parasitic growths of the head and the skin. "This method of inspection," writes Lydia Gardiner Chace, Fellow College Settlements Association, (*Charities*, September, 1904), "caused the exclusion of large numbers of children. The evil results of the exclusions were apparent to those most interested in the welfare of the children, and a nurse from the Nurses' Settlement visited certain schools each morning to treat those whose condition, if attended to, would not be a menace to the health of their companions. The results of her work were so satisfactory, that, after two months of trial, five nurses were employed by the Board of Health to work in coöperation with the school physicians. At the end of the school year in June, 1903, there were sixteen nurses working in sixty-four schools in the Bronx, with a supervisor of the Nurses' Settlement. The statistics of the year 1902-1903 show that medical inspection in New York City is certainly no longer a mere formality. In the first week of the school year, more children were excluded for contagious disease than had been excluded in the entire school year previous."

The close relation that exists between the teacher, the physician, the nurse and the social worker is strikingly illustrated by the schools for crippled children which have been founded chiefly under the beneficent auspices of churches and other philanthropic agencies. Such

children do not generally fall under the provisions of the compulsory education law, and they cannot be cared for in ordinary schools; yet they are pitifully in need of an education that will rescue them from lives in which deformity and pain are unrelieved by human interests and activities. Many of these children are cripples because of hereditary taint. As long as they remain at home they are prone to suffer from the ignorant neglect of their parents. When they are searched out and brought to the school, they are always found to be in need of the physician and the nurse, as well as of the teacher. When the bodily sufferings of the children are relieved, the ingenious skill of the teacher is called for. Here are children who have never been able to use their hands, because their arms refused to bear the burden. The teacher provides a support for the arms, and gives the hands—for the first time in life—something to do! In such schools, too, are found children who cannot stand upon their legs; yet rhythmic dancing is an indispensable element in their education and they are eager for it. "Unable to stand on their legs, they are placed on their backs on a mattress on the floor, and gymnastic teacher puts the legs through the rhythmic dancing movements in time to music. This is done so that although the little patient himself cannot execute the required movements, these exercises will assist to develop the motor area in the brain so that the child will eventually gain motor control over his legs." Of all the helpful deeds done for the little ones in the name of pure philanthropy and education nothing surely can be sweeter or more beautiful than this. These children may never be able to earn a living, their usefulness to others in material ways may never be greatly enhanced, but they are at least saved to themselves and to a human life.

The Chicago "Hospital School" for children is one of the most interesting enterprises in this field. Its objects are

to provide special education for slightly subnormal and invalid children, to provide laboratory facilities for the scientific investigation of such phenomena, and to provide special training for teachers and nurses. Sixty per cent of the children who have received education and medical care in the school are now reported to be working with normal children. Many practical suggestions have been made, and teachers are under training, the present demand exceeding the supply. Some of the conclusions of the careful investigations are interesting:

(1) We have learned that the majority of nervous children should have from twelve to fourteen glasses of water per day—two quarts at the very least.

(2) That children from five to twelve years of age should average fourteen hours of sleep per day.

(3) That children should have the heaviest meal of the day in the evening.

(4) That young nervous children require hot baths at least once a day to help reduce the nervous condition.

(5) That a close relation exists between pulse deviation and non-elimination.

(6) That young nervous children, because of their excessive activity, require more carbohydrates and should be fed five, six, and even seven times a day.

(7) That the so-called abnormal craving of children for candies and sweets is nature's demand for sugars.

The story of the discovery, diagnosis, sequestration, and special treatment of atypical (nervous, backward, defective and feeble minded) children forms a most interesting, instructive and pathetic chapter in the history of education. It is a chapter which is as yet largely unwritten.

Few persons have any conception of the number of children of school age, both those in the public and private schools and those detained at home, who are in need of special attention. Few realize the dangers to society and the miseries of the individual which result from

the lack of needed attention. Tests on 10,000 school children in California showed ten per cent mentally dull and three per cent feeble minded. A more common estimate is that not less than one per cent of the school population is mentally deficient. Dr. Fernald writes: "During the past five years I have visited many public primary schools, and I believe I have never failed to find one or more distinctly backward children in each school." These are the children who, if neglected, will recruit the ranks of human failures, criminals, prostitutes, and perverts; if given proper attention, many will be saved, to society and to themselves.

The proportion of backward or nervous or ailing children is naturally much greater than that of the feeble minded; and much greater now than formerly. It is estimated by experts that one in every three school children in Chicago is a victim of some kind of nervousness. Of a large number of school children in various localities who were tested for deafness, 13 per cent were found partially deaf and but 3 per cent were unconscious of the fact. In Cleveland 18.7 per cent of the school children were found to have trouble with their eyesight. The statistics have never been collected of the thousands of children confined at home and deprived of educational advantages and of social life; or of those afflicted with adenoids and similar troubles, which unsuspected and hidden, block their mental and moral development; or of those who, having lost time from school through sickness, and still suffering from the sequelæ of disease, have never regained their grip on school work.

The first requirement in dealing with these cases is discovery. This should not be left entirely to the principal and the class teacher. With them should cooperate a special officer assigned to the examination of children reported as needing special attention. The next requirement is diagnosis and classification. The merely backward or temporarily atypical children

should not be confounded with children in the higher grades of feeble mindedness; nor these with the congenitally abnormal or with pathological cases. The next requirement is the provision of appropriate classes and schools and of fitting treatment. Sequestration, even for backward children, is absolutely necessary in justice to the child, to the teacher and to the class. No one can preserve his "physical, mental and moral equilibrium" if continually dubbed a dunce. The social forces at work in every schoolroom can be potent for ill to one not truly a member in full standing of the social body.

There have been schools and asylums for imbeciles and feeble minded children in this country ever since 1848, (the year when Dr. Seguin came to America), Massachusetts being the first to found an institution for feeble minded children. About forty-six other institutions, public and private, are now in existence in various states. In the nineteen public institutions there was in 1892 an enrolment of 6,009. All these institutions are essentially educational in the broadest sense. Particularly in later years they have been operated in accordance with the dictum of Sir W. Mitchell: "It is of very little use to be able to read words of two or three letters; but it is of great use to teach an imbecile to put his clothes on and take them off, to be of cleanly habits, to eat tidily, to control his temper, to avoid hurting others, to act with politeness, to be truthful, to know something of numbers, to go with messages, to tell the hour by the clock, to know something of the value of coins, and a hundred other such things." Book knowledge in all these institutions, while not neglected, is subordinated to those lines of training and instruction that will make the child helpful to himself and useful to others.

In the matter of providing special classes for atypical, backward, and slightly feeble minded children in connection with the public schools, Europe is far ahead of America. In Germany

there have been such classes since 1867. In Prussia, since 1880, the provision of classes and schools for defectives has been obligatory in cities of 20,000 population. In England a law was passed in 1899 providing for the establishment of special schools or classes, and bringing defective children within the provision of the compulsory attendance law. In America special classes for defectives were established in Providence, R. I., in 1896, and since in Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia and New York, and a few other cities. The work is in its infancy.

The measures taken with the various kinds and grades of backward and defective children are not only extremely interesting, but they are practically suggestive to parents and teachers generally. A teacher of remarkable skill once said to me: "Whatever of success I have in teaching I owe to the fortunate circumstance that I began my teaching in an institution for the blind." "We are constantly impressed," writes Mr. E. R. Johnstone (*Charities*, September, 1904) "with the fact that the difference between the training of normal and of feeble-minded children is rather one of degree than one of kind. The operations of our child's mind are so slow and so exaggerated that we have opportunities to more carefully study and observe its processes. Most of these processes are similar to those of the normal child, in whom, however, they pass too rapidly for easy examination. Our child is, in many respects, identical with the normal child placed under a microscope. This being the case, our schools must become laboratories of educational work."

Physical education is a term which only in comparatively recent years has come to have a definite meaning. The work of the specialist in physical education is in part to prescribe exercises ("corrective gymnastics") applicable to certain disorders and malformations, as spinal curvature; but it is his work chiefly to secure, through appropriate muscular

exercises, the highest general bodily efficiency and vigor of the individual. Time was when the services of such a specialist were not generally needed, and when they could not have been secured if they had been needed. When children generally ran wild in the country—in the woods, along the streams, across the fields—and when parents led lives of manifold bodily activities, on the farm, or in the shop, with plenty of air, and exercise and change, there was little need of what Herbert Spencer has called the "factitious exercise" of the gymnasium. A man who swung an axe all day had little use for Indian clubs. But the life of today differs from that of a generation ago in being largely urbanized, and largely specialized. Urbanization, generally speaking, tends to deprive of air and space, to force people to ride instead of to walk, to cramp the chest, curve the back, "wing" the shoulder-blades, dwarf the legs, and protrude the abdomen. Specialization tends to cultivate a narrow set of muscles or powers and at the expense of "general somatic life." Both tend to overwork the nerves and underwork the muscles. To these conditions is to be added the fact that children today spend a longer time than formerly under the physically cramping and devitalizing influences of schools. For both urbanization and specialization the specific remedy is afforded by the specialist in physical education. As an integral part of the school he undertakes to provide the exercise which the conditions of life do not afford, to counteract the ills incident to indoor and sedentary occupations, to fortify the body in childhood and youth so that it can stand the strain of later life.

Anyone who will glance through such an admirable book as that recently written by Dr. Luther H. Gulick on "Physical Education by Muscular Exercise" (Blakiston, Philadelphia) will readily see that the task of the teacher of physical training is a most delicate one. He must adapt the exercises to individual needs;

must realize that he is dealing not merely with muscles but also with nerves and with mind, with a psycho-neuro-muscular organism. Pupils whose nervous force is already low should not be required to give swift response to quick commands, or be subjected to the strain of competition or excitement. On the other hand, pupils whose neuro-muscular force is greater than their mental control, may be trained in attention, imagination, thought and will, by performing exercises at command; for "we think in terms of muscular action;" "the muscular system is the organ of the will."

The aim of the specialist in physical education in American schools seems to be a combination of two strongly contrasting systems: gymnastics and athletics. The old time German gymnast (described by Dr. Gulick) has powerful shoulders; the individual fibers of the muscles stand out prominently; he has a powerful grip. The muscles upon his chest and shoulder-blades are prominent. His chest appears large; but this may be due rather to excessive muscle than to the position of the ribs; the thorax is rather flat from repeated severe exertion of the abdominal muscles. The muscles of the legs are vigorous, but are light in proportion to the development of the shoulders and arms. He can do almost anything on the apparatus when suspended by his arms, but he cannot run for long distances, and is not graceful as a walker or jumper. He is apt to be "muscle bound," and is often the slave of his own condition—his muscular establishment being an expensive one to maintain. The pure athlete, on the other hand, of which the English school-boy is a type, works less for abstract indoor muscle-building and more for concrete sports and games. "His characteristic games and sports and exercises are running, jumping, throwing, wrestling, boxing, cricket, football, lawn tennis, hunting, fishing, horseback-riding, rowing, mountain climbing, and so on. These exercises furnish conditions more

similar to those under which the body was developed in evolutionary times than do the more or less artificial exercises of the gymnasium. Each part of the body is exercised in accordance with the way in which it is developed; the heavy work is done by the legs, work demanding speed and agility is done by the arms; the arms do not support the weight of the body for long periods as they often do in systems of gymnastics. He is fairly strong, is erect and graceful. He is a fleet runner, and has splendid endurance. He rides horseback; can spar and wrestle. He has played his game of football, and has rowed on one of the many crews in his university. He is quick, hardy, can take care of himself in an emergency, is used to handling himself in a crowd. He cannot do any particular gymnastic feats with skill, nor is he interested in them. During later life he will drop his active participation in most of the more strenuous sports; but he will ride, play golf, swim, row, and will always maintain a keen interest in these things."

The aim of physical education in America is to produce neither gymnasts nor athletes, but a happy combination of both—to build a body whose "different parts are so related to one another as to produce a whole in which each part is exactly adapted to perfect coöperation with every other part." The means employed to this end naturally combine some features of both systems; but the emphasis is increasingly laid, even among school boys and girls, on athletics; and properly so. Athletics calls for and includes gymnastics, but gymnastics does not necessarily issue in athletics. It is proper to regard the body as a means; it is not proper to regard it as an end in itself. It is interesting to note that this change of emphasis in physical training is in line with similar changes in other school subjects, in manual training, in drawing, and in literature. The abstract and the subjective have in every case given way to the concrete, the objective and the practical.

Nature Study

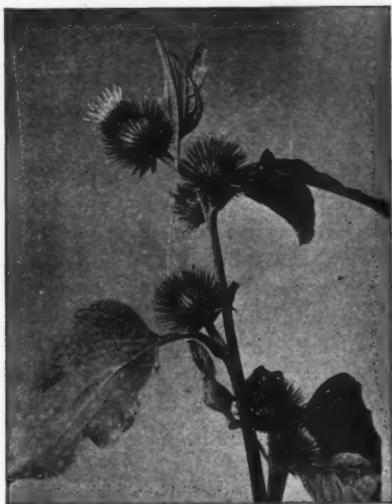
Seed Distribution

By Anna Botsford Comstock

THE very interesting and delightful subject of Seed Distribution is usually taught wherever Nature Study is a part of the school curriculum. However, it is too often taught as a fact unrelated to plant life. If a seed is transported by parachute or wings, or by attaching itself to the fur of animals there are reasons therefor, which are vital to plant life. In teaching the various ways that seeds are developed for transportation the following reasons should also be thought of and studied:

1. The sole object of a wild flower is to develop seed. The children are likely

2. If the seeds all fell near to the parent plant they would be so crowded that many or all of them would starve exactly as if a dozen children were com-



BURDOCK FLOWERS

to think that the plant exists for the sake of the blossom, whereas the blossom exists for the sake of the seed. In the case of annuals and biennials the production of seed is the climax to the plant's life and it dies soon after.



WHERE ARE THE "BALLOONS" IN THE THISTLE BLOSSOM

pelled to sleep in a bed large enough for one, and to live upon the bread and butter which would be sufficient to nourish just one individual.

3. As plants are stationary and cannot move about and select favorable positions in which to plant their seeds, the seeds must find their positions for themselves, and in order to do this must travel.

4. As a seed when it starts off on its journey has to take its chances at being dropped in a favorable situation for growth it is perfectly evident that where one succeeds hundreds are likely to fail. Therefore, the plant must develop many

This is the second of a series of home Nature Study Lessons for the parents and teachers prepared by the Cornell Bureau of Nature Study. Lessons for children of the Chautauqua Junior Naturalist Clubs will appear each month in *Boys and Girls*, Ithaca, New York.

Nature Study

more seeds than would be necessary if it could walk about like an animal and take care of its young. In this connection it should be noted that some animals, like the moths and butterflies, the toads, frogs



HOW DOES THE ASTER SCATTER ITS SEED?

and fishes, and many sea animals, lay very many eggs, letting the young take care of themselves. Wherever the young are thus left to care for themselves many are destroyed, and but very few survive and therefore many eggs are necessary.

In studying the methods of seed dis-

tribution the following classification is usually followed:

Seeds shaken out by the wind.—Poppy, lily, seeds from cones, chestnuts, beech-nuts.

Seeds that are carried by pappus "Balloons."—Dandelion, thistle, cat tails, asters, goldenrod, milkweed.

Seeds with wings.—Maple, ash, elm.

Seeds snapped out of their receptacles.—Witch hazel, violets, touch-me-not or jewel weed.

Seeds carried by water.—Cat tail, cranberries.

Seeds blown over bare fields or fields of snow.—Wild carrot, many grasses, honey-locust pods.

Seeds carried by birds.—Blackberries, raspberries, poison ivy, Virginia creeper.

Seeds used for food and then carried by squirrels and other animals.—Nuts, grains.

Seeds that attach themselves to animals.—Burdock, stick tights, pitch forks.

QUESTIONS

1. Why have plants developed devices for scattering seeds?
2. What is the purpose of the flower?
3. Describe or picture the poppy pod, showing by drawing or describing how the seeds are scattered.
4. Show by drawing or description the development of the dandelion seed in the dandelion flower.
5. What is pappus and where does it grow in the flower?
6. Describe the pappus of the thistle in the flower, and also as it looks when it is carrying the seed. Notice that each division of the pappus has fringe along its sides. Show by sketch the difference between the dandelion balloon and the thistle balloon. Show by description or by figure the arrangement of the seeds of the pappus in the milkweed pod.
7. What other seeds do you know that sail by balloons?
8. If you have ever burst a pod of the touch-me-not or jewel weed tell how it is done.
9. How does the witch hazel throw its seed across the room?
10. Sketch or describe some seed with wings. Describe the texture and venation of the wings.
11. Do you know of any seeds with wings that grow on low plants?
12. Why is the winged seed's shape adapted to the needs of the tree?
13. What plants do you find being blown about the bare fields in November or later in the winter?

14. Make an experiment by taking a pan of water and placing upon it the seeds of the milk weed, thistle, willow or cat tail and note how long these seeds will float before they sink.

15. Which of the above named seeds would be likely to be planted by the water, supposing they floated upon it?

16. Make a cross section of a cranberry and draw or describe the interior, and explain how it floats.

17. Which birds are most active in scattering the seeds of berries?

18. Study the bur of a burdock and find how many seeds it contains and how

they are situated. Sketch one of the hooks of the bur.

19. The blossom of a burdock and of a thistle are not unlike in general appearance. Explain the difference between the uses of the spines on the burdock and those on a thistle blossom. Study the stick tight or a pitch fork and notice where is the seed and where is the hook, and describe the difference between these and the burdock seed.

20. The burdock and many others were introduced to America from Europe. Write a short imaginative story of how the first burdock seeds were brought across the Atlantic.

21. How would you teach seed germination in connection with seed distribution?

The School of Facts

By Tudor Jenks

“A TRULY scientific clock-dial should not be numbered after the usual fashion, nor is the numbering from 1 to 24 the proper thing. The time of day is the sun, and should culminate at noon, and diminish again to its vanishing point; that is, twelve might mark noon and midnight as at present, but after twelve we should have eleven, ten and so on down to one. After one should come two, three and so on up to twelve again.

“In this way the figures would bear a relation to the light of midday and the darkness of midnight, and would indicate the *crescendo* and *diminuendo*.”

So argued an earnest crank, and though I was not especially interested in the matter, being used to the old system, yet I may represent my state of mind by the colorless phrase, “There is much in what you say.” His words were smooth and the argument sounded well.

Later, the notion seized me to see what would be the result of marking a clock-face as the reformer suggested. I drew a diagram and began to put the scheme into tangible shape, but made no more than a beginning for a reason the reader will fully appreciate if he will condescend to try the experiment for himself.

But the happening had its moral. It made me wonder whether many of the

grand reforms which flow so freely from the lips of eager young enthusiasts, that sound so clear, so easy, so pleasing, would be as practicable as his change in the face of the kindly clock. There was no particular reason why I should try the device; it was done in an idle moment. But one would think the crank himself might have taken a turn at it, and then have cheerfully consigned his crude notion to the limbo where such things belong—giving it a niche between perpetual motion and circle-squaring.

It was a case of words, words, words. Do these crank reformers ever try to work with their hands? Do they never strive to mend or regulate domestic timepieces, or sewing machines, window shade rollers, or what not? If they do how can they fail to appreciate the wise old adage, “Facts are stubborn things”? How often does the domestic tinker concentrate the logical powers of his trained intellect upon some simple mechanical problem, triumphantly solve the puzzle—in his mind—and then tackle the more material obstacles, only to find that “the thing won’t go.” Suppose him to be setting right an obstinate clock. The spring pushes, the wheels are in place, the escapement is adjusted, all is ready. Theoretically the clock should go. The amateur goes step by step, mentally, over

the whole process, and convinces himself that his logic is flawless. The clock, by all the laws of John Stuart Mill, should go. And meanwhile the clock offers no arguments to overthrow his conclusions, gives no sign of unwillingness, but simply offers for the reasoner's observation the fact that it cannot go.

Such is the training offered by hand-work to its practitioners.

Perhaps we may find here the reason why practical men are not at once converted by theoretical arguments. Their attitude may seem like obstinacy, but it is merely caution resulting from experience in practical matters.

Some years ago, when Free Trade and Protection were rival battle cries on the political field of conflict, two young college students were overwhelming with theoretical arguments a prominent member of congress. They were echoes of a rather dogmatic college professor. The congressman made little attempt to reply to his petty assailants, but he closed the discussion by saying: "You send your professor up on the floor of the House, young man, and we will bowl him off his pins with cold facts in five minutes!"

And no doubt the professor, surrounded by grinning congressmen who pelted him with chilly facts, would not have long retained his *ex cathedra* air of scorn for all who ventured to doubt his neat dogmas. He, too, would have found facts stubborn, and possibly might have discovered that his neat little book-theories would not "go."

I have purposely omitted to state the side espoused by each, since that is nothing to the purpose.

Is it not the great virtue of handicraft that it ranges its votary opposite to the fact, and teaches him to respect the realities of things? Much other education deals with the abstract; handicraft is the corrective of the merely verbal.

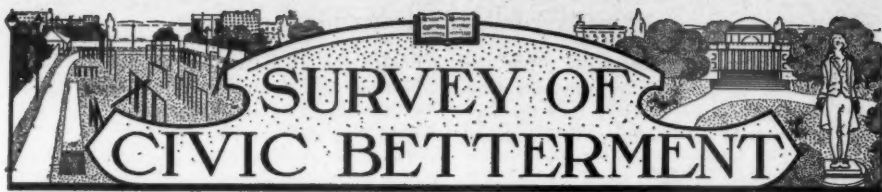
Not that it is the only one. The game

of chess teaches one salutary lessons of a similar nature. The chessboard is a tiny battlefield every part of which is open to view. All your enemies—the little manikins of wood with their romantic names are of known powers, and (excepting the erratic knight) of straightforward methods. There are but sixty-four squares, orderly, white and black. The whole presents a simple problem, austere mathematical, and aboveboard.

Surely that mighty intellect of man should be able to grapple with the game's few possibilities—at least a few moves ahead—and move with the certainty of fate.

But, alack and well-a-day! The quiet player on the other side of the table relentlessly demonstrates how illogical you are. There is no room for "if" and "but." Your poor king must acknowledge himself to be beyond hope. "Sheik emat!"—checkmate—the king is dead, and if you be wise you learn again that facts be stubborn things. Do not rise from the table with unshaken confidence in your infallible intellect. Lose the game, but not the lesson that in other affairs than the warfare of wooden puppets you may be wrong and the other man right. If you are a Morphy, a Steinitz, a Lasker or Pillsbury, you may best prove this by a record of games won or problems solved; admitting it to yourself is of little profit. You will play best by knowing your own rank, and by giving or taking odds like a modest man.

Fortunately there is room in the world for the average man, or even for him who falls a little below the medium; the knocks are for those who insist upon butting into stone walls in the belief that facts are to be frightened or cajoled into yielding to the "intepid human spirit" or the "commanding human intellect." The wise man knows that the stone wall may be taken apart, and wins by yielding to the laws of its nature. The faith that removes mountains is not a faith in magic.



NAPOLEON AND FORESTRY

An example of what he did for France through forestry comes in these days as a sidelight on the comprehensive genius of Napoleon. That desert region extending from the Loire to the Pyrenees along the coast, he reclaimed to industry and made one of the garden spots of today. It has been said that here "the growth of the *pin maritime* . . . marks the most remarkable achievement ever wrought by human agency in the modification of natural conditions of soil and climate for the benefit of mankind." Here was the source of supply of the masts and spars and pitch of the Phoenicians, Greeks and Romans, but during the centuries since then the luxuriant forests had succumbed to the ax and torch until—a level plain—the region was swept by the heavy, steady Atlantic winds, carrying with them barren clouds of sand, farther each year. The rolling sand dunes marched inland inch by inch, driving life before them and leaving desolation behind. The condition is well described in the report of the United States consul at Bordeaux:

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the region between the Gironde and the Pyrenees, excepting a narrow belt which skirted the southern bank of the river, extending inward from 50 to 100 miles, was not only one of the most barren in the world, but apparently altogether hopeless of reclamation. For 100 miles along the shore of the Bay of Biscay there stretched a threatening array of gray sand dunes which year by year pursued their irresistible march toward the heart of the most productive land in Europe, at a rate varying from 1 to 200 feet a year. One after another great waves of sand, moved by the restless winds that swept across the Atlantic, continued their unceasing march across the fair plains of southern France, burying all before them—fields, meadows vineyards, houses, churches, even villages—leaving behind them only gray billows, to which clung bunches of

bracken, a few starved bushes of scrub oak, and thickets of white and purple gorse, fighting stubbornly for a hold upon the shifting sands, with here and there some straggling groups of pines, the protesting remains of a great forest which wind, and sand, and fire, and water had spared.

The country seemed doomed; but Bremon-tier, a native of the region, conceived the idea that the advance of the sand might be arrested by planting the *pin maritime*. This tree—the maritime pine—has long wirelike leaves, which offer no resistance to the wind, but, falling on the barren sand, give shelter and nutriment to vegetation, while the salt air from the ocean is its life. Napoleon, to whose attention the project was brought, was favorably impressed and gave orders to try the experiment. Young trees were sprouted, and planted where most likely to withstand the unfavorable conditions. They were pronounced a success. The march of desolation was not only checked, but gradually it was forced back toward the sea. The judgment of today is that the hope of Napoleon a century ago has been realized. The immense forests of *pin maritime* now thrust their tenacious roots deep through their own soil into the ancient desert. To quote again from the report of the consul:

The gray dunes which were sweeping over the land have become serried fortresses, which shelter civilization and prosperity. Here, man has pitted himself against the destructive forces of nature and won, making the winds and waves his servants for the renovation of past evils and the establishment of future benefits. Lumber, firewood, resin, turpentine, and all the by-products of resinous distillation are now produced in such abundance as not only to prevent the need of importation, but to make southwest France a considerable and profitable exporter of the same. Not only the finest lumber for domestic uses is produced, but railway ties, telegraph poles, fence and vineyard posts, and millions of the pit props which sustain the

roofs of English collieries come from the eastern shore of the Gulf of Gascony—the ships that bring Welsh coals carrying back the supports which make the mining of coal possible.



FIRE FIGHTING IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Damage by forest fires in the Adirondacks last year was conservatively estimated at \$3,500,000. Carelessness and disregard of legal requirements by railroads are blamed for the largest part of the fires. Officials point out the fact also that the present fire wardens are not employed to prevent fires, but merely to organize a sufficient force to fight them when they come to notice, which is costly and dangerous. How the men fought these fires makes exceedingly interesting reading. We quote not from a sensational headline newspaper but the report of H. M. Sutor, agent of the United States Bureau of Forestry:

In New York the official care of the State's interest in the Adirondack and Catskill forests, and the administration of the Adirondack and Catskill preserves, are under the direction of a superintendent of State forests. A chief fire warden has charge under him of all matters of fire protection and prosecution of offenders against the fire laws. Both of these officers are appointed by the Forest, Fish and Game Commission. The commission also appoints a fire warden in each forest town, upon whom rests the responsibility of fighting all fires in his territory. The towns are usually divided into convenient districts, each of which is guarded by a deputy warden. These officers are empowered to order any able-bodied man out to fight fire, and have full direction of the work. The State shares equally with the town in paying for such labor if the warden certifies that the work was authorized by him and was actually performed.

Had there been no such organization the losses of this year would have been much more severe and extensive. In the main the wardens showed intelligence and zeal in the performance of their duties, and made a gallant fight against odds which were frequently overwhelming. In some cases they and their men worked fifteen hours a day for a number of consecutive days, some to be prostrated later by sickness following the long strain and complete physical exhaustion. The various com-

munities and the State owe such men a debt which pay checks can not cancel. The blame for the avoidable loss lies rather with the system than with the men.

The most effective fighting was done from daybreak until about 9 o'clock in the morning. The fires were usually much deadened at this time of day, and the wardens took advantage of the fact, resting their men or acting chiefly on the defensive in the middle of the day, and renewing the attack toward evening, when the fires again lost some of their aggressiveness.

Surface fires were checked by raking away the litter on the forest floor in a path a few feet wide, which served as a line of defense from which the fire could be fought back as it approached. When water could be obtained the path was thoroughly wet down. Shovelfuls of sand were dashed upon blazing wood. Burning grass in the clearings was thrashed out with the bushy top of a young spruce or balsam, or a few furrows were turned with a plow across the track of the fire.

But usually the presence of duff made it necessary to dig a trench from 1 to 4 feet wide, down to the mineral soil, sometimes completely encircling the fire. The roots were cut through with axes and mattocks, and the mass of peaty material chopped up and shoveled out. Often the sand was heaped against the outer side of the trench to protect the duffs from sparks and heat, when the fire burned through the inner side. Several wardens report digging 15 to 20 miles of such trenches.

When other methods failed or could not be used the wardens resorted to back firing. Often the fires became crown fires, or were of such volume of heat that men could not approach them. In such cases trenches were prepared, and fire was applied all along the side next the approaching forest fire. If the trenches could then be defended successfully for a short time, the fires thus set would burn a distance back from the trench, thus clearing away much of the combustible matter and robbing the conflagration of its energy when the two lines of fire finally met. Most of the wardens who employed this experiment report good success in its use, and some say that without it they could have made no effective defense at all.

These methods were fairly successful as long as enough help could be had and there was no strong wind. But about May 28 to June 3 (the latter being the worst day) high winds occurred in the Adirondacks, fanning smoldering fires into activity. As a result fire fighting became generally ineffective. The woods

became so hot and smoky that everyone was compelled to take refuge in the clearings and to confine his efforts to an attempt to save the threatened cottages, camps, hotels, and farm buildings. The destruction of the entire region seemed not at all improbable, for in the dense pall of smoke it was impossible to tell where the fires were. In some localities these unseen fires could be heard distinctly, and the nights were almost as bright as the days from the glare. People frequently slept on the floors to avoid the smoke.

It was only the timely appearance of heavy rains, beginning June 7, that brought the fires under control. Hundreds of men dropped their tools that day and slept the sleep of utter physical exhaustion. Another week of strain would have beaten down all defense.

Fire fighting had been carried on practically without cessation for six weeks. It cost the State, local authorities and corporations, taken altogether, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$175,000. Each town must pay one-half its authorized fire bill. This will work hardship in many towns of small population, for the bills of some of them amount to as much as \$10,000 or \$12,000. To meet one-half this amount will require a decided rise in rate of taxation, or possibly the issue of bonds.



THE MENACE OF FOREST DESTRUCTION

The climatic history of the old world will repeat itself in America. If forest destruction, at its present rate of recklessness, should continue much longer, our continent will have to dry up. So will an orator who should venture to urge that fact upon a boodle legislature, in this era of lumber trusts. But the fact remains, and its significance may be inferred from the experience of the Mediterranean coast lands, where thousands of god-gardens have been turned into Gehennas of wretchedness and desolation. By tree destruction alone a territory of 4,500,000 square miles has been withdrawn from the habitable area of our planet. The physical history of the eastern hemisphere is the history of a desert that originated somewhere near the cradle of the Caucasian race—in Bactria, perhaps, and, spreading westward and southward, has blighted the Edens of three continents like a devouring fire and is now scorching the west coast of Africa, and sending its warning sand clouds far out to seaward.—*Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in National Magazine.*

NEW YORK ARBOR DAY PLANTING

The following table gives the number of school districts in New York state which have observed arbor day and the number of trees planted each year since the law went into effect:

Year.	Number of districts	Trees planted.
1889.....	5,681	24,166
1890.....	8,106	27,097
1891.....	8,956	25,786
1892.....	8,809	20,622
1893.....	8,783	15,973
1894.....	9,057	16,524
1895.....	8,450	15,073
1896.....	9,823	16,569
1897.....	9,921	17,975
1898.....	9,885	18,429
1899.....	9,883	16,357
1900.....	10,251	15,045
1901.....	9,803	16,701
1902.....	9,893	19,320
Total		265,637



WHAT IS FORESTRY?

Ernest Bruncken, in "North American Forests and Forestry" says:

"For let it be understood as clearly as the English language can express it: Forestry is not, as many imagine, the science or natural history of woodlands; nor is it the art of planting trees; nor that of preserving woodlands. It embraces all these things, or at least special phases of them are required in its practice. But it is made up of many things besides. Nor should it be forgotten that forestry as such is not a matter for poets, artists, or sentimentalists, nor even for lovers of sport with rod and gun. . . .

"If forestry is not all this, what under the sun is it? the impatient reader will be ready to cry. It is simply the art of managing forests and utilizing them for the benefit of their owners. As soon as a human being begins to take for his use the manifold natural sources of wealth contained in the primeval woods, he practices the art of forestry. . . .

"If forestry is nothing more than the utilization of forests, it necessarily follows that improved methods cannot be inimical to the interests of forest owners. That is the best method of forestry

which is to the greatest advantage of the proprietor of the wood. . . .

"The private owners of woodlands, however, are not the only parties interested in the rational treatment of the forests of North America, for on skilful forestry depends the supply of one of the greatest necessities of civilized life, and with improper forestry methods several of our most important industries must soon begin to decay. Besides, the extent and character of the forests have a powerful influence on the climatic and physiological conditions of the country."



AMERICAN CIVIC ASSOCIATION

The officers of the American Civic Association (merger of the American League for Civic Improvement and the American Park and Outdoor Art Association) have reason to feel greatly encouraged over the conditions reported to the first meeting of its executive board last month. Departments are being rapidly organized for definite work and substantial contributions to the cause in money as well as service were reported. The administrative affairs have been centralized in the office of the First Vice-President, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, North American Building, Philadelphia, Mr. C. M. Robinson having resigned as secretary. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Woodruff.



TOPICS IN OCTOBER MAGAZINES

An Unusual Country House: The unique handiwork of a California editor. Henrietta P. Keith. *Booklovers*.

A Public Wash House. Cara Reese. *Good Housekeeping*.

The Yale Summer School of Forestry. James W. Pinchot. *World's Work*.

The Spread of Vacation Schools. Adele M. Shaw. *World's Work*.

Windows and Window Motives. E. C. Holtzoper. *Country Life*.

Evolution of the Country Porch. Walter E. Andrews. *House Beautiful*.

Inoculating the Ground (discovery in scientific agriculture). Gilbert H. Grosvenor. *Century*.

FROM THE FIELD

"Moisture Means Millions" is the motto of California Water and Forest Association.

The total area of forest reserves belonging to the National Government at the close of 1903 was 63,095,254 acres. Seventeen national parks, situated in fifteen states and territories, protect the forests on 3,654,825 acres, and 68,557 acres of woodland are included in eight military reservations.

Every twenty-four hours the railroads, manufacturers and home builders of the United States demand twenty-five thousand acres of timber land. That is, there is a daily consumption of all the wood the trees in twenty-five thousand acres supply.—J. Sterling Morton, *ex-Secretary of Agriculture*.

The main point is that we fail to rate the forest as a living perpetual resource. Coal, copper and other resources become in time exhausted, but the forest if properly treated will yield an income forever. It will supply labor and feed other industries for all time if the rules of silviculture are rigidly practiced.—John Gifford.

Canada is far in advance of the United States in her laws for forest perpetuation. On Crown Land licentiates are forbidden to cut pine trees measuring less than twelve inches in diameter, spruce trees less than eleven inches and other trees less than nine inches. Some inferior trees, used for wood pulp only, may be cut if seven inches in diameter, measurements made at the stump.—*Arboriculture*.

There are now 203,132 miles of railroad track in this country, and the number of ties required merely for renewal, amounts annually to something like 114,000,000. The increasing scarcity and rise in price of ties has led many railroad systems to consider provision for future needs. The Bureau of Forestry cooperating with railroads has undertaken extensive experiments to determine the best methods for increasing length of service of ties and bridge timbers, not alone by preservative treatment of low grade timbers but by mechanical devices to lessen wear and tear.

Besides the Bureau of Forestry, the United States Department of Agriculture, the General Land Office and the Division of Geography, both under the Department of the Interior, are concerned in forest work. The General Land Office through its Division of Forestry, has to do with the administration of the Federal Forest Reserves. The Division of Geography, which is a part of the United States Geological Survey service, has to do at present with the classification and description of forest lands in the federal reserves and to

a certain extent concerns itself with government forest lands outside of the reserves.

"First and foremost, you can never afford to forget for a moment what is the object of our forest policy. That object is not to preserve the forests because they are beautiful, though that is good in itself; nor because they are refuges for the wild creatures of the wilderness, though that, too, is good in itself; but the primary object of our forest policy, as of the land policy of the United States, is the

making of prosperous homes. It is part of the traditional policy of the home-making of our country. The whole effort of the Government in dealing with the forests must be directed to this end, keeping in view the fact that it is not only necessary to start the homes as prosperous, but to keep them so. You can start a prosperous home by destroying the forest but you cannot keep it prosperous that way.—President Roosevelt in California address.



CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

I

FORESTRY

Roll-call: Name a tree having commercial value and state some of its uses.

Correlation: Appoint some person to outline briefly the inter-relation of the civic topics in the November CHAUTAUQUAN: German Forestry, Reading Journey, Survey of Civic Betterment, Highways and Byways, Talk About Books, etc.

Summary: Epitomize article on German Forestry by Raphael G. Zon in THE CHAUTAUQUAN for November.

A Definition: "What is Forestry?" See Forests and Forestry, etc., in North American Forests and Forestry, Ernest Bruncken; What is Forestry? B. E. Fernow, Bureau of Forestry.

Map Study: Use a large map to indicate the prevailing types of forest in different sections. See General Forest Map of the United States in First Book of Forestry, Filbert Roth. Locate also the national parks and forest reserves. Colored crayon on a cheap railroad map will make this exercise more graphic.

Symposium: "The Worth of the Forests."

(a) "Forest Industries." See Influences of Forests Upon the Lumber Industry, O. W. Price, Bureau of Forestry; Forestry and the Lumber Supply, Bureau of Forestry; Practical Forestry, John Gifford; First Book of Forestry, Filbert Roth; North American Forests and Forestry, Ernest Bruncken; copies of *Arboriculture*. (b) "Study of a Tree—The Catalpa." Address *Arboriculture*, Connorsville, Ind. (c) "Forests in Relation to Irrigation, Water Supply and Floods." See Forest Influences, Bureau of Forestry; Earth as Modified by Human Action, G. P. Marsh; Irrigation in the United States, F. W. Newell; Should the Forests Be Preserved? California Water and Forest Association, San Francisco.

Paper: "Foes of the Forest." See Primer of Forestry, Gifford Pinchot, Bureau of Forestry; Tenth Census of the United States, 1880, Vol. 9; Forest Growth and Sheep Grazing, E. V. Colville, Bureau of Forestry; First Book of Forestry, Filbert Roth; North American Forests and Forestry, Ernest Bruncken.

Paper: "Governmental and Administrative Reforms Needed." See North American Forests and Forestry, Ernest Bruncken; inquire of forest associations and periodicals; Irrigation Institutions, Elwood Mead.

Report: "State and Local Forestry Problems." Note forests, wood-lots, needs of manufacturers, etc. Address Bureau of Forestry, and state forestry officials and associations to secure any data available about the situation in your state or neighborhood. See Forestry for Farmers, B. E. Fernow, Department of Agriculture; Woodlot, H. S. Graves and R. T. Fisher, Bureau of Forestry.

Discussion: "What Can We Do?" See suggestions under this caption following these programs.

Address: "Forestry as a Profession." See Beginnings of Professional Forestry, B. E. Fernow, in Fifth Annual Report New York Fisheries, Game and Forest Commission; North American Forests and Forestry, Ernest Bruncken. Address *Forest Quarterly*, Ithaca, New York; the various forest schools; Bureau of Forestry.

Book Review or Reading of Selections: "The Forest," Edward Stewart White.

II

TREES AND TREE PLANTING

Roll-call: Name a tree, adding a quotation or mention of some notable characteristic of its form or habit.

Book Review: Introduce the audience to (a) *Among Green Trees*, J. E. Rogers; (b) *Getting Acquainted With the Trees*, J. H. McFarland.

Readings: "The Tree in Prose and Verse." See *Trees in Prose and Poetry*, G. L. Stone and M. G. Fickett; arbor day material supplied free or at nominal prices by state superintendents of education, and by educational publishers.

Paper: "Arbor Day—Its Origin, Purpose and Application." See *Arbor Day*, five cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., see also under "Readings" above.

Symposium: "Importance of the Tree." (a) *Esthetic*. See *Forest Trees and Forest*

- Scenery, G. F. Schwarz; Tree Planting on Streets and Highways, W. F. Fox.
- (b) Health. See Vegetation a Remedy for the Summer Heat of Cities, *Popular Science Monthly*, Feb. 1899; Forest Influences, Bureau of Forestry.
- Report: A Study of Local Tree Problems, including the apparent need of trees, the kinds to plant, those not suited for local use, suggestions as to distance apart, particular trees for specified streets, co-operative supervision of pruning, or better, the municipal control of trees outside the property line, etc. See Protection of Shade Trees in Towns and Cities, E. H. Jenkins and H. S. Graves, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station; Tree Planting in St. Louis, Englemann Botanical Club; Tree Planting on Streets and Highways, W. F. Fox.
- Report: "The Study of Forest and Tree Topics." Consider what clubs, college, high school, elementary school, and individual students may do to secure an appreciative understanding of these important topics. See Elementary Forestry, and Trees for School Gardens, in Nature Study and Life, C. F. Hodge.
- Illustrated Talk: "How to Plant and How to Care for Trees." See How to Set Out Trees and Shrubbery, *Youth's Companion*; Landscape Gardening as Applied to Home Decoration, S. T. Maynard; Tree Planting on Rural School Grounds, W. L. Hall, Department of Agriculture; Beautifying the Home Grounds, L. C. Corbett, Department of Agriculture.
- Paper: "Our National Parks." See Our National Parks, John Muir; Short Account of the Big Trees of California, Bureau of Forestry; publications of passenger departments of Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific and other railroads.
- Song: "The Patriot Planters." In How to Set Out Trees and Shrubbery, *Youth's Companion*.

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

- Valuable and attractive articles will be found in *World's Work*, *Review of Reviews*, and other periodicals. Use *Readers' Guide*, *Cumulative*, *Poole's* or other indexes.
- Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture, and Superintendent of Documents will all supply additional matter. Address Washington, D. C., or through your congressman.
- FORESTRY PERIODICALS
- Forestry and Irrigation*, Washington, D. C. *Arboriculture*, Connerville, Ind. *Forest Leaves*, Pennsylvania Forestry Association, Philadelphia. *Forestry Quarterly*, Ithaca, N. Y. *Woodland and Roadside*, Massachusetts Forestry Association, Boston. *Water and Forest*, California Water and Forest Association, San Francisco.

SCHOOLS OF FORESTRY

- Yale Forest School, New Haven, Conn. Biltmore Forest School, Biltmore, N. C. University of Michigan Forest School, Ann Arbor, Mich. Harvard Univer-

sity Forest School, Cambridge Mass. More or less complete forest courses are offered by several other American colleges and universities.

FORESTRY ASSOCIATIONS

- American Forestry Association: Secretary, Edward A. Bowers, New Haven, Conn. International Society of Arboriculture, Secretary, J. P. Brown, Connerville, Ind. Society of American Foresters, Secretary, George B. Sudworth, Washington, D. C.

WHAT CAN WE DO?

Forestry is essentially a commercial proposition. Hence the study programs given above intend to aid in giving an understanding of the public policy needed to preserve an industry and a business of far reaching economic importance.

The program on trees and tree-planting is added as a help towards awakening popular interest in the social and esthetic values of the tree.

Probably every interested individual or circle can carry out one or more of the following suggestions:

Write your state and national legislators urging their support for judicious forest legislation, and requesting that reports and other publications be sent to you.

Suggest that the schools use forestry literature as supplementary reading. Attractive material can be secured at little or no cost.

Try for a general observance of arbor day. Pledge members and friends to plant one tree annually for say five years.

Suggest that farmers' institutes, teachers' associations, business men's clubs and other bodies discuss forestry.

Give moral and financial aid by joining a forestry association.

Secure samples of the forest periodicals—a number of them may be found interesting enough to be taken regularly.

Invite editors to use forest news, and promise to have a "news letter" mailed to them regularly, as noted below.

Suggest that local libraries secure books, pamphlets, and periodicals, many of which can be obtained without expense, and then call attention to them in various ways.

Look up definitions of the following, and introduce them as a feature of the program: silviculture, arboriculture, arbor day, forest reserves, national parks, wood-lot, forestry, tree nurseries, etc. Many worthy interests suffer largely from incomplete and inaccurate understanding of the terms used in press and platform discussions of the subject.

An interesting object lesson for home or school or public park, will be the planting of a few seeds and recording their growth year by year. By all means include the *Catalpa speciosa*, seeds of which can be secured by enclosing return postage to Mr. J. P. Brown, Connerville, Ind.

Valuable data will be obtained by taking a census of trees in public places. If the school teachers will take charge, possibly in cooperation with a committee of club women, the work can be correlated happily with nature study and civics. The city streets, parks, etc.,

can be charted and divided into small blocks, each in charge of a boy or girl. The location of trees can be indicated, and where possible, the species. A teacher or other competent person can make corrections which will serve as material for further study. As the proper care of trees, and their normal appearance is brought out in the class room, the boys and girls may exercise judgment and observation by critically viewing the trees in their respective districts. If some one with authority will indicate the right distance between the trees, proper location, and the like, arithmetic work may include measurements of tree locations, etc. Many other expedients are possible, all leading to intelligent interest in the tree, and the increased planting of the proper trees in the right places. Many suggestions

to these ends will be found in the Junior Citizen League department of *Boys and Girls*, Ithaca, New York.

Correspondence regarding any of the following may be addressed, with return postage enclosed, to Bureau of Civic Co-operation, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago:

Addresses of state forest officials or commissioners, and state forest associations.

Use of an elaborated bibliography of forest books and periodical references.

Securing by purchase or loan any of the publications not obtainable.

Six brochures by Dr. C. A. Schenck of Biltmore Forest School. Price thirty cents.

Forest news letters that may be sent to editors who agree to use some of the material.

News Summary and Current Events Programs

DOMESTIC

September 2.—Fire destroys \$800,000 worth of property in Memphis, Tenn.

3.—Seventeen members of the British Parliament arrive at New York, bound for Inter-Parliamentary Congress at St. Louis.

4.—Fire in tenement house in New York kills 14 persons.

5.—Maneuvers between 26,000 United States troops and state militia are begun at Manassas, Virginia. Jefferson Davis, Democrat, is elected governor of Arkansas for the third time.

6.—Republicans elect state ticket in Vermont by majority of 31,500.

7.—Threatened strike on the New York Interborough railway is averted, the demands of the employees being granted.

8.—Judge Parker, addressing a delegation of Democratic editors, charges the Republican administration with extravagance. Eighth annual international geographic congress begins sessions at Washington. Utah Democrats declare for separation of the Mormon church from state politics. Butchers' strike, by announcement of President Donnelly, is declared at an end at Chicago.

9.—Maneuvers at Manassas, Virginia—the third battle of Bull Run—are ended.

10.—New York butchers, dissatisfied with President Donnelly, form a new union.

11.—Russian cruiser *Lena*, from Vladivostok, arrives in San Francisco for repairs.

12.—Maine Republicans elect state ticket with a majority of 27,130. Executive council of American Federation of Labor holds sessions at Washington to hear labor disputes.

13.—Inter-Parliamentary Congress at St. Louis declares for intervention to stop the Russo-Japanese war, and also for a new Hague conference.

15.—Colorado Republicans re-nominate Governor Peabody on a law and order platform. New York Republicans nominate Lieutenant Governor Frank W. Higgins for governor. Russian cruiser *Lena* is ordered to be dismantled by the United States authorities, and to be placed in the custody of the naval authorities.

19.—At Huntsville, Ala., the special grand jury called to investigate the lynching and

burning of three negroes, recommends the impeachment of the sheriff, chief of police and mayor.

20. New York state Democrats nominate Judge D-Cady Herick of Albany for governor. Tennessee begins suit against the Standard Oil Company for infringement of the new anti-trust law.

21.—President Roosevelt returns to Washington after spending the summer at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

23.—The Standard Oil Company, found guilty of violating the Tennessee anti-trust law, is fined \$5,000. Canadians, at Vancouver, seize American ship for alleged poaching on the fisheries.

24.—President Roosevelt announces to the Interparliamentary Union meeting at Washington, that he will soon make a call for a second peace congress at The Hague. Archbishop of Canterbury is entertained by the President at the White House. Near Knoxville, Tenn., in a railroad collision, 66 are killed and 125 injured.

25.—The Deering, McCormick and Plano branches of the International Harvester Company resume work after two weeks idleness, giving employment to 9,000 men.

FOREIGN

September 2.—Russians under General Kuropatkin, are driven across Taitse river by the Japanese, with heavy loss.

3.—General Kuropatkin retreats toward Mukden, leaving General Stakelburg with 25,000 men surrounded at Liaoyang by Japanese. Government troops in Uruguay defeat insurgent troops, fatally wounding General Saraiva, their leader.

4.—General Stakelburg escapes from the Japanese and rejoins General Kuropatkin. Liaoyang is taken by Japanese, under General Kuropatkin, with heavy losses.

6.—Congress of English trades unions at Leeds, England, declares for a ministry of labor and against compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes. Extradition treaty with the United States is ratified by Cuban senate.

7.—Sviatopolk-Mirsky is appointed by the

Tzar to succeed the late M. Plehve as minister of the interior. American consul at Karpoot reports intense suffering among the Armenians, 3,500 of whom have perished by massacre and famine.

8.—Kuropatkin reported to have lost 17,000 men in the battles around Liaoyang, the Japanese loss being 17,530.

10.—A treaty is signed between British and grand lama of Tibet, the latter yielding to demands of the former.

11.—Government troops are defeated by Uruguayan insurgents.

15.—Japan declares a protectorate of Kamchatka. Fire destroys \$500,000 worth of property in Halifax. An heir to the Italian throne is born and named Humbert, Prince of Piedmont.

16.—King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, as a thanksgiving offering for the birth of his son, gives \$200,000 to the workman's old age fund, and declares amnesty for certain offenses. A general strike in Italy is called by the Socialists.

19.—Socialist strike in Italy spreads to many cities, bloodshed resulting in Rome, where strikers are charged by the cavalry. Russia, of all the powers, refuses to instruct her minister to attend the coronation of King Peter at Belgrade.

20.—Russia protests against Anglo-Tibetan treaty. In inter-Semitic riot in London between the Orthodox and non-conforming Jews on the Day of Atonement, many are injured.

21.—King Peter is crowned at Belgrade. Fire destroys \$500,000 worth of property at Montreal.

22.—Mormons are prohibited from preaching their doctrines in Hungary.

24.—Italian Socialists present a petition to convoke the parliament to consider the government strike policy.

25.—In a reorganization of the Manchurian army, General Grippenberg is made commander of the third army corps. Peace negotiations between the government and the insurgents in Uruguay are successful. Prince Mirsky, the Russian Minister of the Interior, at Vilna, Russia, promises impartial and just dealing with the Jews.

29.—Alderman John Pound is elected Lord Mayor of London.

30.—Ninety-one bags of mail destined for the United States, are rifled between Paris and Havre, France.

OBITUARY

September 1.—Charles B. Spahr, editor of *Current Literature*, lost at sea.

8.—Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, New York, dies at Aix-les-Bains, France.

18.—Prince Herbert Bismarck, son of the late Fürst Bismarck, dies at Fredricksruhe.

23.—Lafcadio Hearn, the author of "Chita" and "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," dies at Tokyo, Japan.

24.—Professor Nels Finsen, discoverer of the application of the blue light, dies at Copenhagen.

25.—Rear-Admiral Fernando P. Gilmore dies at New York. Louis Fleischman, the millionaire baker and philanthropist, dies at New York.

30.—George Frisbie Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, aged 78 years.



CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Roll-call: Examples of "graft," large or small.
2. Papers: (a) Report on Geographic Congress (opened at Washington, Sept. 8; see article by Cyrus C. Adams, "The Gathering of Geographers in America," *Review of Reviews* for October); (b) The Evolution of the Automobile; (c) Humor of the Presidential Campaign; (d) Character Sketch of United States Senator George F. Hoar.
3. Address: The Function of Letters of Acceptance in American politics.
4. Readings: (a) From "Frenzied Finance," by Thomas W. Lawson, *Everybody's* for October; (b) From "The History of the Standard Oil Company," by Ida M. Tarbell, *McClure's* for October; (c) From "How the American Boy Is Educated," by Walter L. Hervey, *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* for November; (d) From "Inoculating the Ground," by Gilbert H. Grosvenor, *Century* for October; (e) From "The American City," by Delos F. Wilcox.
5. Discussion: What is the use of calling another peace conference at The Hague on the part of the United States?
6. Cartoon Exhibition: Award prize to the person who selects and brings to the

meeting the best campaign cartoon for exhibition.

FOREIGN

1. Map Review. Depict progress of Russo-Japanese war during the month.
2. Character Study: Lafcadio Hearn as interpreter of Japan to the world. Sketch romantic career to his death Sept. 26, and give extracts from "Stray Leaves from Strange Literature," "In Ghostly Japan," "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," "Reveries and Studies in New Japan," "Japan, an Attempt at Interpretation," etc.
3. Paper: Results of the British Expedition into Tibet (treaty announced Sept. 15).
4. Readings: (a) From "Russian Poverty and Business Distress," by E. J. Dillon, *Review of Reviews* for October; (b) From "Czarism at Bay," by Karl Blind, *North American Review* for October; (c) From "The Japanese Spirit," by Nobushige Amenomori, *Atlantic* for October; (d) From "The Immediate Future of Ireland," by T. P. O'Connor, *Cosmopolitan* for October; (e) From "Ten Frenchmen of the Nineteenth Century," by F. M. Warren.
5. Discussion: What ought to be declared contraband of war?

Chautauqua Spare Minute Course

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, complete in the pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for 1904-05 beginning with September, has been arranged to meet the demand for a short course of systematic reading in place of haphazard, hit or miss reading to no purpose. The course consists of the seven leading serial topics entitled, "Social Progress in Europe," "A Reading Journey in Belgium and Germany," "German Master Musicians," "Civic Lessons from Europe," "Scientific Contributions to Social Welfare," "How the American Boy is Educated," and "Nature Study" (the last named beginning in October).

This brief course offers to individuals a means of making the time spent in reading count for something during the year. It is planned to give a background, a standard of judgment, power of discrimination, sense of proportion, in a word education along lines of present-day importance, that will make all one's reading of use to him.

Additional articles and the regular departments of the magazine relate to features of the course and constitute important sidelights upon it. "Highways and Byways" editorial comment on the current events with special reference to the serial topics, "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Talk About Books," "News Summary," programs, helps and hints, and special supplementary articles represent a useful and entertaining variety.

One does not need to become a member of any organization to get the benefit of this "group plan" of reading. There is no membership fee and the course is offered to individual readers complete in the magazine for the year.

RECOGNITION FROM CHAUTAUQUA

In the last magazine of the year containing Spare Minute Course material, blanks will be printed upon the filling out of which a Spare Minute Course Certificate will be awarded by Chautauqua Institution.

Persons will be entitled to a certificate who have read the Spare Minute Course serials named above. These will be known as "Specified Reading." For reading the other "recommended" serials and departments in the magazine a seal on the certificate will be awarded.

SPARE MINUTE PROGRAMS

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course is especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies. It should be particularly helpful to

clubs of men, school literary societies, church young people's societies, organizations in shops and stores, and other groups of busy people with few opportunities and limited time.

The program suggestions outlined under this heading will be based upon features of the "Social Progress Year" of topics as presented from month to month in this magazine. It is better to choose a few program suggestions and carry them out well than to try to do too much at a single session.

Quiz: How Much Useful Reading can be accomplished in 20 minutes per day. Ask for estimates, suggestive plans and actual experiences.

Summary: Epitomize article on "Reaction and the Republican Revival," by F. A. Ogg, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Discussion: Resolved that government by a true aristocracy is preferable to government by pure democracy. (Compare Thomas Jefferson's theories with Andrew Jackson's in this connection).

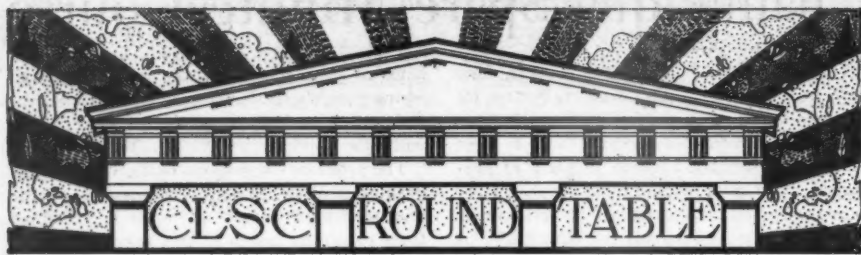
Readings: (a) From "Forestry in Germany," by Raphael G. Zon, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN (Extracts showing governmental control); (b) From "Federal Government of Switzerland," by Marvin R. Vincent; (c) From "A Country Without Strikes," by Henry Demarest Lloyd; (d) From "Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick," by Clara M. Stearns, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN; (e) From Judson's "Europe in the Nineteenth Century," chapters V, VII and VII; (f) From "How the American Boy Is Educated," articles by Walter L. Hervey, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Papers: (a) Music as an Expression of National Life. (For suggestions see articles on "German Master Musicians" in THE CHAUTAUQUAN); (6) Character Sketch of Metternich (compare with Machiavelli).

Address: Cures for Corruption.

Additional program material may be found in "Current Events Programs," "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," "The Travel Club," "Civic Progress Programs," etc., on other pages of this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Correspondence or inquiries may be addressed to the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, Chautauqua, New York.



COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D. D.

LYMAN ABBOTT, D. D.

HENRY W. WARREN, D. D.

J. M. GIBSON, D. D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D. D.

JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL. D.

WM. C. WILKINSON, D. D.

W. P. KANE, D. D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

AS OTHERS SEE US

One of the most wholesome experiences of a European traveler, if he be open minded, is that of studying the ways of his neighbors, and profiting by their successes. We used to hear a good deal about the "effete monarchies of Europe," but it would seem that the remark was usually made by some stay-at-home individual. Our Chautauqua Reading Journeys will be of great value if they help those of us who may not cross the ocean, to get something of the breadth of view which the right-minded traveler secures. Apropos of our visit this month to Hanover, is the following comment made by a writer in *The Century Magazine* a few years ago:

"There is no reason in the nature of things why the streets of Hanover which are beautifully paved and kept should be better than those of Jersey City or Newark which cities are as large as Hanover and richer, though their streets are probably the meanest and forlornest in the whole civilized world."

Later on in our study of Berlin we shall give special attention to Germany's way of dealing with city problems.



MAPS FOR THE STUDY OF GERMANY

For the study of German history, maps showing territorial changes are especially important, since not only the boundary lines of the empire were constantly taking on new relationships, but the various units ruled by the "Holy Roman Emperors," were of a most kaleidoscopic nature,

A very simple way to work out the problem is for the circle to appoint a committee of three on "maps." From The Chautauqua Press, Chautauqua, New York, small outline maps of Europe can be secured at the rate of six for ten cents. Encyclopedias, school histories, and geographies can easily be found which will show the different historical periods and by the use of colored crayons the committee can easily prepare a series of very valuable maps. These should be hung on the wall at each meeting where Germany is under consideration, and readers will be surprised to find how these maps will help to unravel the tangles of European history. Desirable periods to cover are "The Empire of Charlemagne as divided in 843," "The Empire under Otto the Great," "Germany during the Reformation," "Germany at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War," "Europe in 1812," "Europe after the Congress at Vienna."

An excellent map of modern Germany can also be secured from the Chautauqua Office for twenty cents.



"Oh wonderful the way
That leads from darkness to the perfect day."

One of the early members of the C. L. S. C. who joined the Class of '82 at Chautauqua in 1878 was Mr. Albert M. Martin of Pittsburg. With his keen interest in progressive movements Mr. Martin was quick to see what a splendid opportunity there was for Chautauqua in his own city, and on his return home he

organized the Pittsburg Circle with three hundred members, the largest Chautauqua Circle in the world. From those early days of 1878 Mr. Martin kept up a vital connection with the C. L. S. C. until ill health made active coöperation impossible. His position as "General Secretary," to which he was appointed soon after the C. L. S. C. was organized, gave him many opportunities to serve the cause by tongue and pen. A strong influence among the local Chautauquans of Pittsburg, he also gave substantial aid in working out the plans of the C. L. S. C. system in its formative period. His little hand-book on "Local Circles and How to Conduct Them" was the inspiration of many a circle. At Chautauqua he was active as a Round Table leader and after the death of Rev. A. H. Gillet, the original C. L. S. C. "Messenger," was appointed to that position. Mr. Martin was widely known among the older Chautauquans, who while they will regret to learn of his recent death in California can but feel grateful that he is no longer called upon to keep up his heroic struggle against odds that were hopeless. He will be remembered as a brave, cheerful spirit, quietly and effectively contributing to Chautauqua's welfare by every means in his power and asking no recognition beyond that of further opportunities for service.

Within the past six months another C. L. S. C. leader who won distinction in a foreign field has also been called away. Mrs. Theresa M. Mackay, formerly Miss Campbell, first carried the C. L. S. C. to South Africa in 1884, organizing the work among the girls of the graduating class of the Huguenot Seminary. Miss

Campbell soon after went to another part of Africa, but the C. L. S. C. work under the leadership of Miss M. E. Landfear continued to reach other graduates of the seminary and through them and others many isolated homes all through Southern Africa.



THE LATE A. M. MARTIN
Honorary Secretary of the C. L. S. C.

There are two types of men who help us in the struggle. The one is in the midst of the battle, the smoke stings his eyes. He knows he must strike and strike hard, and he must carry the issue through struggle in the battle. To this class of men belong Aeschylus, Dante, Michael Angelo, Victor Hugo, Carlyle. These are conscious of the struggle, of the necessity that we work while it is day.

The other class climbs the heights to see the prospect; they see the issue of life and anticipate what is coming at the end. To the second class of men of large spiritual vision, who can see the great struggle of life, it is all the more abstract, more in the air. Sophocles, Raphael, Goethe, Emerson belong in this second class. If we accept the one class, let us accept the other. Let us be glad that it takes many kinds of minds and hearts to make the world better.—Edward Howard Griggs.



NOTES

Miss Merington's review of the four C. L. S. C. books for this year in the department of "Talk About Books" in this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN, puts before the reader in a very picturesque way the relation of the various parts of the course to the whole, and will be very illuminating to old as well as to new Chautauquans. It is also very useful as a campaign document. Mark this part of the magazine and send it to some friend who is unacquainted with Chautauqua work and you will have done a good service to that friend and to Chautauqua.

Some years ago THE CHAUTAUQUAN published a "Reading Journey through France" consisting of nine articles upon Paris and the provinces. This Reading Journey has since then been published in pamphlet form and circle program makers will find it very useful as offering supplementary material for the use of the circle.

Its bibliographies are very full and discriminating. The pamphlet can be secured from the Chautauqua Office, Chautauqua, N. Y., for one dollar. In clubs of ten or more at reduced rates.



NAVNAEN SCHOOLHOUSE, NORWAY

(See Norwegian letter in "News from the Circles.")

A BRIEF OUTLINE OF GERMAN HISTORY

The Reading Journey for this month introduces us to one of the oldest towns in Germany—Hildesheim—giving us an opportunity to look into the beginnings of German history, concretely illustrated in the legends and buildings of this quaint old spot. A brief outline of the great periods of German history is given here. This will be useful throughout our travels in Germany and will serve as a background into which we may fit the scenes and incidents which other places to be visited will suggest.

Charlemagne. 768-814.

Louis (The Pious). 814-840. Son of Charlemagne. A weak ruler at whose death a period of anarchy ensued for three years.

Louis (The German). 843-76. The Treaty of Verdun in 843 led to the division of the empire between the three sons of Louis. France fell to Charles the Bold, Germany to Louis the German and a middle territory including Italy and Lorraine to the North Sea was given to Lothar. The kingdom of the latter was soon broken up and for centuries was the source of constant feuds between France and Germany.

A period of changes. 876-918. The death of Louis left divisions in the empire, and con-

stant readjustments. An invasion of the Northmen brought many Danes into the country. The coming of the Hungarians in large numbers was a source of great terror. The emperor Conrad at his death in 918 ceded the empire to one of his revolting nobles, Henry of Saxony.

THE SAXON KINGS. 919-1024.

Henry I (The Fowler) 918-36. Defeated both Norsemen and Hungarians and acquired territory, equipped his army with cavalry, built walled towns and gave an impulse to city life.

Otto I (The Great) 936-73. At Aachen at the Easter festival ambassadors were present from Italy, England and Constantinople. Otto held back the Hungarians and Slavs, was crowned Roman Emperor by Pope John XII and henceforward the empire was held by a German king. Ottos II and III succeeded him and the Saxon line closed with Henry II in 1024—a time of rebellions and a spirit of independence on the part of counts and dukes.

THE FRANCONIAN EMPERORS. 1024-1125.

Conrad II. 1024-39. Centralized power in the hands of the Emperor.

Henry III. 1039-1056. Henry sanctioned the "Truce of God" established by the church to restrict private warfare. Came into conflict with the papacy.

Henry IV. 1056-1106. Famous struggle with Hildebrand, Pope Gregory, over the respective claims of Pope and Emperor. Beginnings of crusading spirit.

Henry V. 1106-1125. Closed the Franconian line.

Lothar II. 1125-1138. A Saxon.

THE HOHENSTAUFEN EMPERORS. 1138-1254.

Conrad III. 1138-1152. A struggle between Guelphs and Ghibellines. His most powerful vassal, Henry the Lion, of Saxony, a Welf (Guelph), opposed him.

Frederick Barbarossa. 1152-1190. Established order in Germany. Long struggle with Pope Hadrian IV. The Lombard League of cities conspired against him. Henry the Lion (a Guelph) refused his aid. The treaty of Constance, 1183, secured the independence of the cities. Frederick drowned on his way to the Crusades.

Later Hohenstaufens up to 1254. Continued the struggle with the Pope. Frederick II (1215-50) a man of ability and culture, the greatest of the emperors, lived much in Italy. Not a German in character. Established University of Naples 1224. The Hohenstaufens' policy had broken Germany

into a large number of duchies, counties, marches, bishoprics, etc., all striving for independence.

THE GREAT INTERREGNUM. 1254-73.

(A period of anarchy.)

THE FIRST OF THE HAPSBURGS.

Rudolph. 1273-92. Elected by the seven leading princes. Having little chance in either Italy or Germany, he built up his own possessions. Secured Austria and made Vienna his residence.

SUCCEEDING EMPERORS. 1292-1437.

(Represented various political divisions in Germany.)

Charles IV. 1346-78. Secured new territory in Brandenburg, Silesia and Moravia. Established first German university at Prague, 1348. The Swiss threw off the Hapsburg yoke during this century (Sempach, 1386).

Sigismund. 1410-37. Rewarded Frederick of Hohenzollern for his services, with the mark of Brandenburg. His successor built on this foundation the modern kingdom of Prussia. Under Sigismund John Huss of Bohemia was burned for heresy, 1415.

THE HAPSBURG EMPERORS. 1438-1806.

Frederick III. 1440-93. Under this emperor, Charles the Bold, ruler of the great middle kingdom of Burgundy between France and Germany, attempted to add Switzerland to his territories. He was killed at Nancy. Frederick promptly secured the marriage of his own son Maximilian to Mary, daughter of Charles, and thus acquired vast possessions. Their son Philip married the heiress of Spain and became father of the famous emperor Charles V.

Charles V. 1519-1556. Luther declared a heretic at the Diet of Worms. Civil war in Germany over the Reformation. 1546-7.

The peace of Augsburg, 1555, gave the Lutheran church legal recognition. Charles destroyed the city of Ghent in the Netherlands. *Ferdinand II*. 1619-37; *Ferdinand III*. 1637-57. The Thirty Years' War (1618-48)



MONSRUD SCHOOLHOUSE, NORWAY

(See Norwegian letter in "News from the Circles.")

Wallenstein and Tilly on the Catholic side, followed by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden for the Protestants—the war developed into a wide-spread struggle between Catholics and Protestants and the rival dynasties of Hapsburg and Bourbon for supremacy in Europe. Toleration finally won in the peace of Westphalia. Frederick William the "Great Elector" of Brandenburg increased his territory at this time. The rise of this state and the rivalry between its rulers and the Hapsburgs continued until 1871 when the German Empire was created. "The Holy Roman Empire" died in 1806 when at Napoleon's dictation Francis II resigned the imperial crown and became Francis I of Austria.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON NOVEMBER READINGS

THE AFTERGLOW OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

1. The Holy Roman Empire. 2. The Concordat of 1801, defining the relation of the Roman Catholic Church to the French government, and providing for the appointment of bishops and archbishops by the latter, and confirmation of the selections by the Pope. 3. The "Code Napoleon" was a compilation under the auspices of Napoleon—1804-10—of the laws of France. It is founded on the Roman or Civil law, and has been copied extensively wherever the Civil law prevails. 4. Heinrich Friedrich Stein—1757-1831—was a Prussian statesman. Chief minister of Prussia 1807-8. Exiled by Napoleon in 1808. Counsellor of the Tzar Alexander I, 1812-13, and brought about coalition of Russia and Prussia against Napoleon. 5. Frederick William II and Frederick William III.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BELGIUM

1. Nijni Novgorod is the capital of a province of the same name in central Russia, famous as the seat of the largest annual fair in the world, held in August and September. 2. Guilio Romano, 1492-1546, was a famous Italian painter and architect, a pupil of Raphael. Veronese, 1528-1588, was an Italian painter of the Venetian school. 3. The recent van Dyck celebration took place in 1899 in Antwerp in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Anthony van Dyck. 4. The Rochdale Pioneers is the name given to a cooperative workingmen's association at Rochdale, near Manchester, England. It was founded in 1844 by a number of weavers. 5. La Maison du Peuple is a socialistic cooperative association at Brussels, Belgium. See October number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

C. L. S. C. Round Table

OUTLINE OF READING AND PRO GRAMS

C. L. S. C. MOTTOES

*"We Study the Word and the Works of God." "Let us Keep Our Heavenly Father in the Midst."
"Never be Discouraged."*

C. L. S. C. MEMORIAL DAYS

OPENING DAY—October 1.
BRYANT DAY—November, second Sunday.
MILTON DAY—December 9.
COLLEGE DAY—January, last Thursday.
LANIER DAY—February 3.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—February, second Sunday.
LONGFELLOW DAY—February 27.
SHAKESPEARE DAY—April 23.

ADDISON DAY—May 1
SPECIAL SUNDAY—May, second Sunday.
SPECIAL SUNDAY—July, second Sunday.
INAUGURATION DAY—August, first Sunday after first Tuesday.
ST. PAUL'S DAY—August, second Saturday after first Tuesday.
RECOGNITION DAY—August, third Wednesday.



OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR DECEMBER

DECEMBER 3-10—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Social Progress in Europe."
Required Book: "The French Revolution." Chapters XI and XII.

DECEMBER 10-17—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick."
Required Book: "The French Revolution." Chapter XIII.

DECEMBER 17-24—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Hanover, Hildesheim, Brunswick."
Required Book: "The French Revolution." Chapter XIV.

DECEMBER 24-31—

Vacation week.

DECEMBER 31-JANUARY 7—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "German Master Musicians." Haydn.
Required Book: "The French Revolution." Chapters XV and XVI.



SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

No special musical program is suggested as Mr. Surette's instructions are so definite. Circles are urged to make special arrangements for the rendering of the music by skilful students of the subject and to prepare themselves for such a meeting by learning as much as possible of the times in which the composer lived, and his relation to them.

DECEMBER 3-10—

1. Review of "The French Revolution," Chapters XI and XII by leaders.
2. Paper: Mirabeau (see bibliography in Mathews' book).
3. Roll-call: Incidents selected from other books supplementing the two chapters above mentioned.
4. Discussion: The three French Revolutions of 1789, 1830 and 1848. In what respect were they alike and in what did they differ?
5. Book Review: Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities" with selections.

DECEMBER 10-17—

1. Map Review of Germany today, showing location of chief cities. In connection with this a brief review of German history to the time of the Hapsburgs may be given, showing the general changes which took place between Charlemagne's time and the Hapsburg period (see suggestions in Round Table).
2. Roll-call: Incidents showing conditions of life in Germany in the eleventh to the thirteenth centuries. Occupations of the people, customs, etc. (see histories of Germany).
3. Reading: The story of the novel "Ekkehard" with selections.

4. Brief reports on origin of the Guelphs, Ghibellines, and on the career of "Henry the Lion."
5. Reading: "The Weibertrue" (see *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 65, page 499).
6. Discussion: How differently feudalism worked itself out, in England, France and Germany and how the Church was influenced by it. Let each member look up this subject, four persons being especially appointed to lead the discussion. Encyclopedias and histories of medieval Europe will make it plain. This is a very interesting question giving a key to the individuality of these three great nations whose forms of government today differ in so marked a degree.

DECEMBER 17-24.

1. Map Review: The chief cities of the Hansa League showing how they rose to importance from 1350 to 1500.
2. Roll-call: Folk-stories of the "Brothers Grimm" which illustrate German ways of living, and German ideas current among the people. These should be introduced by the leader with a brief account of the services rendered by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, (see bibliography).
3. Discussion: The Romanesque churches of Germany. See especially churches at Hildesheim, Mainz, Speyer, Worms. Each member should secure all available photographs or books illustrating the subject. Histories of architecture give many illustrations. The leader of the discussion should bring out clearly the chief points of the Romanesque style and various cathedrals should be compared.

4. Reading: Selections from Thackeray's "George I."
- DECEMBER 31-JANUARY 7—
1. Review of "The French Revolution." Chapter XIII.
2. Reading: Carlyle's description of the celebration of July 14, 1790 (see his "French Revolution").
3. Summing up of chief points in "The French Revolution." Chapter XIV.
4. Roll-call: Incidents supplementing Chapter XIV selected from works recommended in that chapter.
5. The story of "The Reds of the Midi" with reading of selections or of "The Country in Danger" or "Madame Therese."



THE TRAVEL CLUB

On another page of the Round Table will be found an outline of German history. Some suggestions regarding the use of maps for the study of Germany are also offered.

FIRST WEEK—

1. Map review of Germany today showing location of chief cities. Contrast this with maps showing Empire of Karl the Great and of Otto the Great (see paragraph in Round Table).
2. Reading: "Louis the Pious" (see "Oman," "Milman," and "Larned," as suggested in bibliography).
3. Brief character studies: "Henry the Fowler" and "Otto the Great."
4. Roll-call: Early German Legends (see "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," S. Baring Gould, or histories of Germany).
5. Book Review with reading of selections: "Ekkehard," by Joseph Victor von Scheffel (see also "Studies in German Literature").
6. Discussion: "Germans and Americans," by Münsterberg, *Atlantic* ('99) 84: 396. This interesting article by a native German now an American and a professor at Harvard brings out in quite startling fashion the attitude of each nation toward the other, with the reasons for this strange misunderstanding.

SECOND WEEK—

1. Paper: Henry IV and his struggle with the Papacy (see histories in bibliography).
2. Roll-call: Incidents relating to the eleventh and twelfth centuries, conditions of the people, customs, etc.
3. Brief reports on: Origin of the Guelphs, Ghibellines, and on "Henry the Lion."
4. Reading: "The Weibertrue" (see *Harper's Magazine*, Vol. 65, page 499).
5. Discussion: How differently feudalism worked itself out, in England, France and Germany and how the Church was influenced by it. Let each member look

up this subject, four persons being especially appointed to lead the discussion. Encyclopedias and histories of medieval Europe will make it plain. This is a very interesting question giving a key to the individuality of these three great nations whose forms of government today differ so decidedly.

THIRD WEEK—

1. Brief reports on varieties of knighthood in the middle ages—The Knights of St. John, The Knights Templars, The Teutonic Knights.
2. Reading: Longfellow's "Poems of Places." "The Kyffhäuser Myth."
3. Papers: "Frederick Barbarossa" and "Hadrian IV"; "How the Hohenstaufens helped the disintegration of Germany."
4. Discussion: The Romanesque churches of Germany. See especially churches at Hildesheim, Mainz, Speyer, Worms. Each member should secure all available photographs or books illustrating the subject. Histories of architecture give many illustrations. The leader of the discussion should bring out clearly the chief points of the Romanesque style and various cathedrals should be compared.
5. Roll-call: Folk-stories of the "Brothers Grimm" which illustrate German ways of living and German ideas current among the people. These should be introduced by the leader with a brief account of the services rendered by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (see bibliography).

FOURTH WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Incidents in German history suggested by the Reading Journey article.
2. Reading: Lessing at Wolfenbüttel (see "Studies in German Literature," by Hochdoerfer, or Lives of Lessing).
3. Map Review: The chief cities of the Hansa League.
4. Paper: How the Hansa towns won and held their liberties (see bibliography).
5. Reading: Thackeray's "George I."



THE LIBRARY SHELF

The history of archaeology is full of romantic stories. It would seem as if Mother Earth occasionally felt a twinge of remorse for the jealous way in which she had hidden her priceless treasures, and on a sudden impulse revealed some long cherished secrets to a careless passer by. It was somewhat in this fashion that Hildesheim became possessed of her famous service of Roman silver, the joy not only of the antiquarian but of those who love beautiful forms and the evidences of artistic skill.

On the 17th of October, 1868, the Twenty-

ninth Hanoverian infantry were making excavations for shooting-stands not far from Hildesheim, when a soldier's pickaxe brought to light a silver vessel. The surprise of the discoverers became amazement when further search revealed some sixty pieces of Roman table service. Many of these were so exquisitely wrought as to leave no doubt that they had been the property of a Roman personage of distinction. The importance of the discovery led to further search by competent archaeologists, and various fragments, handles of vases, etc., were added to the collection

C. L. S. C. Round Table

which was then carefully housed in the Antiquarium of the Royal Museums of Berlin. "Der Hildesheimer Silberfund," the official publication of this collection, prepared by Erich Pernice and Franz Winter of the Berlin Museum, gives some interesting details re-



SILVER BOWLS DECORATED WITH LAUREL.

garding the treasure, and also a series of beautiful plates illustrating the objects.

All sorts of conjectures have been made regarding the possible ownership of the service. Some would have it that this was the property of the ill-fated Varus whose Roman legions were overwhelmed by Hermann in the Teutoberger Forest, in the days of Augustus, but a careful study of the collection gives no evidence which may connect it with Varus or any other historical character. Most of the pieces are of the Augustan Age, one or two are earlier. Others are so different in style and so inferior in workmanship that it seems probable that they were the work of northern craftsmen. The vessels show wear and some fine pieces have repairs or additions of inferior work. It is not certain, therefore, that they were buried by their Roman owners before a hasty fight, as is commonly stated. They may have passed into German hands.

It was no light matter to set up the various articles in their original form for each was not made from a single piece of metal. The handles and bases and parts of the decorations were made separately and to identify and restore missing parts to their original position taxed the wisdom of the Museum directors.

Our illustrations show two of the most note-

worthy pieces of the collection. The larger of these is a "crater" or mixing bowl for wine and water. The outer vessel was cast and the decorative work finished by chiseling. Within it was a plain vessel which served as a lining. This piece which is about fifteen inches high dates from the second half of the first century, B. C. The decoration of the "crater" is a fine example of Roman metal work. Notice the playful cupids swinging on branches, spearing dolphins and otherwise disporting themselves. The water motive is further suggested by the shells and even by the wings of the two griffins, which terminate in the long leaves of a water plant.

The other vessel, which is between three and four inches high, shows indications of having had handles which are now missing. Its original base is also gone. The sprays of laurel leaves which are symmetrical but not identical show the freedom with which the artist worked and are an excellent illustration of the naturalistic decoration in which the Romans excelled. This vessel belongs to the early part of the reign of Augustus. The other pieces of the collection embrace a variety of styles—plates, drinking cups, saucepans, a three-legged folding table, etc. The service is incomplete and may have been much larger. It shows evidences of much wear in ancient times. If it could tell its own story, what scenes of revelry might it not chronicle! The original collection, as stated, is in Berlin but the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago contains facsimiles of some of the chief pieces showing their general character though, of course, they cannot reproduce the very beautiful effect of the silver originals. The volume "Der Hildesheimer Silberfund" will be found in the larger university libraries and even persons who cannot read the German text will gain some idea of the appearance of the collection from the very attractive illustrations.

SILVER CRATER OR MIXING BOWL FOR WINE
AND WATER

NEWS FROM THE CIRCLES

"My prediction regarding a circle in the Klondike, has come true," said Pendragon as he turned toward the 1908 contingent at the Round Table. "You will remember we had an inquiry from Bonanza, Yukon Territory, and here is a letter ordering six sets of books and magazines. This circle is going to begin with last year's course for they are cut off from mail facilities, except letters, after October and couldn't get their CHAUTAUQUANS. But by this plan they will have the complete course in their hands in October and we shall wait with interest to hear of their progress. I want to congratulate the Class of 1908 also on some large accessions to their membership from various localities. Our Kansas delegate here, reports sixty-five new members as enrolled at the Cawker City Assembly and but for floods which interfered with the programs of both the Winfield and Ottawa Assemblies Kansas would have had a still larger enrollment." "In Pennsylvania we are doing some good work, also, for the new *Tennyson Class*," responded a teacher. "At the Venango County Institute we enrolled nearly one hundred teachers and at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua at Mt. Gretna the interest was very keen."

"The new members will be especially interested also," continued Pendragon, "in hearing about the ringing of the Bryant Bell at Chautauqua on Opening Day." "About fifty people took part in the ceremony," responded the delegate from Chautauqua, "and we made the bell give many a vigorous peal so that not the remotest member on the islands of the seas should fail to hear it. After the echoes had died away we held our annual Opening Day picnic which through the kindness of one of the cottagers we celebrated in doors, as the day was cold. In the informal speeches which followed, frequent references were made to the members of the circle in other parts of the world and all felt that the new year had been 'rung in' in a way which you would all approve could you have been present."

"We are just getting started in our circle, and I should be very grateful for hints on reviewing the lesson," interposed a new member from Minnesota. "One of the most important things in a circle is good leadership and it isn't always easy to get," commented a member from Oregon. "Nevertheless you can do a good deal by dividing the responsibility," added the president of the Eureka C. L. S. C. of New York. "In our circle we have a president who with a committee on program arranges the programs for half a dozen meetings ahead. We assign each required book and each CHAU-

TAUQUAN series to a special leader who conducts the review of that particular part of the lesson whenever it is called for in the program. That gives each leader just one thing to do and he arranges his review either as a quiz or by requiring certain members to sum up parts of the chapter or to report on certain topics, etc. Sometimes he uses a blackboard and with diagrams illustrates the relative importance of dates, periods, etc. There are many ways of doing it but the chief thing is to have some one definitely responsible and then don't require too much of him. One book is enough for a leader."



Pendragon here introduced the secretary of the Western Presbyterian Church Circle at Washington, D. C., saying: "This is one of the circles whose members belong to the graduating class of this year, and for the benefit of our new members especially we want this delegate to give us a bird's-eye view of what the four years may mean to a group of Chautauquans."

"Our circle was organized with a membership of twenty-six," replied Miss Turton, "but about one-half of that number left us before the close of the first year. This would seem discouraging to an outsider, but the remainder proved such faithful members, and were so thoroughly congenial that with summer outings and occasional socials to enliven the routine of study we kept together for four years; a few left us, but others were added, until at closing we find nine faithful workers."

"Our circle was not what would be called a local one, for we had members from Wyoming, Utah, Louisiana, Illinois and Massachusetts, so that the variety of character study furnished by the representatives from those states was of itself a good education for those who had never traveled far from home. We had the good fortune to have for our president one who had in pioneer days traveled from Kentucky, and by degrees reached Wyoming, and many were the interesting experiences of western life and practical illustrations of the difficulties of the labor question, methods of transportation, and other matters showing a personal knowledge of the West which the members listened to as week after week he led us through 'Racial Composition of the American People.'

"The gentlemen of our circle were chiefly department clerks and before the close of our four years of study three of them had received promotions; whether this was due to the

mental stimulus of our study, the inspiration of such pleasant gatherings, or the inherent strong character of the western man we must leave it to wiser ones to judge. The practical and political parts of the study were left almost entirely to the stronger members, while the ladies were content with the literature, travel and ——— sociability. One of our members after a year of study took up a course of law for one year; another who served very successfully as our president for the second year, took up a legal course, completing the three years in two of hard study.

"Our closing exercises were of unusual interest, the president reading an admirable paper on 'The Geographical March of History.' The paper was suggested by the studies of the past four years, and showed much painstaking and research in its preparation. The secretary read an interesting article describing experiences in making investigations in hitherto unexplored cañons of the West.

"We have learned much in the four years of study, but what is most forcibly brought before us in looking back is that mutual help and encouragement has been the great factor in helping us to attain the completion of the course. In the strenuous rush of modern American life, where every man is striving to reach the top of the ladder, may we each remember that life is only one step at a time, and always be thoughtful and ready to help the one on the first step of the upward climb so that with them, as with us, the horizon may widen as they climb."

"Your allusion to last year's course," said a member from Cincinnati, "reminds me that we want to express our appreciation of last year's articles on American Sculpture. Four of us have recently returned from St. Louis and I can assure you some of the works of art there seemed like long lost friends to us after having made their acquaintance through THE CHAUTAUQUAN."

"If any of you will glance through these letters," said Pendragon indicating a pile of documents, "you will notice how many clubs are using our courses. Let me remind you that you can do good service to your neighbors by calling the attention of clubs which are not ready for the regular C. L. S. C. course, to some of Chautauqua's other study plans—the Civic Programs and Current Events Programs each month in THE CHAUTAUQUAN, the Special Japan Study Course complete in the August CHAUTAUQUAN, etc."

"Apropos of the Japan course, I'd like to say," commented a member from Harlem, New

York City, "that some of our circle who were at home last summer formed a Japan Study Class and had a delightful time getting acquainted with the fascinating civilization of the Sunrise Kingdom."

"I've been cramming up on German history, if you'll excuse the expression." The speaker proved to be a vivacious little lady whose enthusiasm was so contagious that criticism of her English was quite disarmed. "I didn't know a thing about it and I thought I'd be ready to appreciate 'Hanover, Hildesheim and Brunswick,' so I asked my son who is in the High School to lend me his medieval history. 'Awfully slow book, mother,' he said with a puzzled look as he gave it to me. But I think being forty-five instead of fifteen must make a difference. I've been fairly bewitched by it. My boy looked as if he thought I'd lost my mind when I asked him what relation Henry III of Germany was to Tolstoy! So I gave him a copy of Tolstoy's letter to the London Times protesting against the present war. It's published in a ten cent form, you know, and after he had read it he went back and hunted up Henry III. 'Mother,' he said, 'isn't it funny that people are so much alike whether they live in the eleventh century or the twentieth. Henry III tried to stop war and couldn't but Tolstoy isn't a bit discouraged. Plucky of him, isn't it?' I've had some delightful chats with my boy over 'Medieval Europe' and he remarked the other day that Chautauqua was 'great.'"

"We've had much the same feeling out here in Iowa," commented a member from Creston. "We had our first Chautauqua Assembly in Creston this summer and as your boy says, it was 'great.' The weather was fine, the program good and people took hold most heartily. Our three Chautauqua Circles combined and provided a rest tent which was very much appreciated. Many people became interested in the C. L. S. C. and Mrs. Riser of Des Moines did good service as Round Table leader. Next year we plan to have a Recognition Day and a completely organized C. L. S. C. department."

Just here a messenger brought in a substantial looking letter bearing the Norwegian postmark. "This must be from our 1906 member in Norway, a Norse teacher," said Pendragon as he held up two photographs. "These you see are marked 'Navnaen School House, where I have taught these ten years,' and 'Monsrud School House where I have had

one class for seven years.' Here also is a copy of the *Norse School News* with an article on Chautauqua and several illustrations, but I must read you his letter for we know him of old as a most enthusiastic Chautauquan:

"Navnaen, Norway, July 21, 1904.

"By the same post as this letter I send my memoranda, filled to the best of my ability. Whether they merit the White Seal I do not know; but I do know the answering of the questions has given me pleasure as well as benefit.

"Looking back at the studies of my American year I must say that I never learned so much in any two years' reading before,—last year an exception—as by this single year. What a country you Americans have, and how you have developed it! A very common error among us Norsemen is that the American is a materialist; but my Chautauqua years,—and especially the last one,—have given me quite another notion. I think we Norsemen ought to make new Viking raids, this once to America, in search not of gold and of silver but of new ideals. Be sure of it, the healthy practical idealism of America will in its time make heart-strings resound here in Norway too.

"To ask me which feature of this year's course I have enjoyed most, would be to perplex me very much; for all the study matter has been equally well and scholarly prepared. But if I were to name any book or magazine series specially, I should say that "Evolution of Industrial Society" and "Racial Composition of the American People" have been most profitable to me. The book of Richard Ely has given me a completely new understanding of existing society, its problems and its possibilities for the future. But, let me repeat it: This American Year as a whole, in my judgment, is unique, and it has so strengthened my love for America generally and Chautauqua specially that I must needs see both in 1906.

"I am glad to tell you that I have already made some use of what I have learned this winter. I have prepared a series of five papers on "Industrial Society" and read them to the pupils of the Extension School. The principal of that school, at the close of my lecture, said to me: "We shall all be good radicals and better Socialist fighters for having heard these lectures." My compliments to Mr. Richard Ely. I send the greeting to you; please forward it to his address.

"Speaking of that same principal; once he said to me, "I do not understand an English word, but I understand that something is doing you great good just now, and I guess it is the influence of the place with the difficult Indian name which I can't pronounce without stammering." He was not far from the mark there, and I add: I shall try to make the magic of "that difficult Indian name" felt in my neighborhood. For no Chautauquan should forget: The spirit of Chautauqua is Social Service.

"And now my thought is crossing the ocean and four hundred miles of American earth. I see the glorious "Hall in the Grove," the center of our happy, world-wide circle. I see my fellow Chautauquans assembled at the "Round Table," and I greet them with these words: Look upward, inward, onward and outward! Never give up, but go to work with that will which conquers all difficulties! Long live America, and long live Chautauqua; America can never die, while Chautauqua and Chautauqua spirit is living.

"Your loyal fellow Chautauquan,
"OLAV MADSHUS."



"If Chautauqua can kindle such a blazing fire as this in far-off Norway," commented a young man from Nebraska, "you can imagine what it is doing in our own country. I live in South Nebraska, in the village of Upland, numbering about four hundred inhabitants, and the center of a farming community. Our circle is made up chiefly of young people, teachers and business men and others who lead very busy lives. It has been a perfect boon to us who have not had the advantages of a college education. Every member has coöperated splendidly in trying to make our meetings interesting, and we have had occasional social meetings which were an event in the community. One feature that we found of great profit has been an interchange with a neighboring circle at Hildreth, another small village, eight miles distant. This circle, by the way, was organized by one of our own members. The Hildreth circle gave a play this winter, and they are doing all in their power to brighten the life of the community and to help along its intellectual growth."

REPORTS FROM SUMMER ASSEMBLIES FOR 1904

PLAINVILLE, CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Chautauqua Assembly in connection with the Plainville (Connecticut) Camp Meeting Association, closed a most successful four weeks' session on August 8. Recognition Day was observed, the address being made by Bishop John H. Vincent, who presented diplomas to forty-eight graduates. The progress of the assembly has been steady and rapid. New cottages are being built each year; the association is out of debt, and a new audi-

torium has been recently erected. Among the contemplated improvements is the building of a new dining hall.

MALVERN, IOWA

The Mills County, Iowa, Chautauqua held its first assembly this year, the session being a great success. It is intended to start C. L. S. C. work next year.

BELOIT, KANSAS

The Epworth Chautauqua of Beloit, Kansas, held a very successful session during its past

C. L. S. C. Round Table

season. As its name indicates, it is largely under the control of the Epworth League, but the program contained features of interest to everyone. The history of the assembly during the past twelve years has shown how it has become a part of the life of the people of Northwest Kansas. Ministerial, Sunday School, and Epworth League conferences vied with musical events and popular entertainments in drawing crowds, on some days numbering 7,500. Among the prominent speakers were Bishop Joseph F. Berry, Dr. W. Anderson Quayle, Judge E. W. Cunningham, of the Kansas Supreme Court, Congressman W. A. Reeder and W. A. Calderhead and Hon. Ed. N. Hoch.

OWENSBORO, KENTUCKY

The Seven Hills Chautauqua, of Owensboro, Kentucky, closed its third annual assembly with a larger attendance than ever before. The attractions were such as appealed strongly to the people in the locality and the greatest interest was manifested. Among the prominent speakers were Sam Jones and George Stewart.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN

The Epworth League Assembly of Ludington, Mich., reports an attendance much larger than in former years. Among the improvements of the present season were twelve new cottages, spacious tennis courts and golf links. The feature of greatest interest was the Bible school conducted by Professor Charles Horsewell. Judging from its influence the prospects for the future of the Assembly look bright.

LAKE ORION, MICHIGAN

The Michigan Baptist Assembly, held August 11 to 21, at Lake Orion, Michigan, was purely a denominational affair, and consequently was lacking in many of the features that make up the program at other assemblies. The program consisted, during the morning hours of devotional Bible study, and in the afternoon and evening of popular lectures, missionary addresses, musical entertainments, etc. Among those on the program were Dr. R. S. MacArthur and Dr. E. E. Chivers, both of New York, Miss Mary G. Burdette, Mrs. Julia L. Austin and Rev. Daniel Shepardson of Chicago, Dr. H. C. Mabie, of Boston and Rev. E. G. Mullins, president of the Theological Seminary of Louisville, Kentucky.

ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY

The Jewish Chautauqua Summer Assembly was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, from the tenth to the thirty-first of July, inclusive, under the direction of the Chancellor, Dr.

Henry Berkowitz, the president, Mr. Jacob Gimbel, and the secretary, Mr. Isaac Hassler, all of Philadelphia.

New features included a Seminary for rabbis, teachers and specialists in Jewish studies, conducted by Dr. Solomon Schechter, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, of New York, and Professor Max Margolis, of the University of California; a series of careful discussions and conferences on the curriculum of Jewish religious schools, participated in by a large number of teachers and other persons interested in school work; a special class in Hebrew for teachers, conducted by Rabbi Gerson B. Levi, of Helena, Arkansas; a popular conference on "The Stage as an Educational Force," participated in by Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, of New York, and Jacob M. Gordin, of Brooklyn, well known playwrights; addresses by Hon. Frank P. Sargent, United States Commissioner of Immigration, Rear Admiral Melville, U. S. N., Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., Jacob H. Schiff, of New York, Dr. Talcott Williams, of Philadelphia, and others. A week was devoted to a course in Applied Philanthropy, in which leading specialties in social work participated. There were also the usual general features.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

The 1904 season of the Carmel Grove, Chautauqua, Binghamton, New York, excelled in every way any previous year. The attendance was much larger, reaching fully four thousand on the larger days. Two lectures or sermons were given every day and every evening was made attractive by first class musical talent, instrumental and vocal. Among the noted speakers were the Rev. Dr. William F. Anderson, Rev. Dr. John Krantz, of New York City, Rev. David Spencer, D. D., of Japan, Rev. Elliott A. Boyle, D. D., of Camden, New Jersey, Rev. Charles Mead, D. D., of Hoboken, New Jersey, Rev. Thomas E. Bell, D. D., of Buffalo, Rev. Dr. Ward Platt, Rev. Dr. W. R. Wedderspoon, of Asbury Park, New Jersey, Rev. Dr. George Murray Colville, of Racine, Wisconsin and Rev. Patrick J. Kain, D. D., of Philadelphia.

Miss Louise Knapp of Syracuse University had charge of the Round Table and C. L. S. C. literature, and from the interest shown we expect to secure from seventy-five to one hundred C. L. S. C. readers for 1905. Although a large number of the C. L. S. C. alumni were in attendance, we had no graduating exercises for our Chautauqua readers, as most of them prefer to go to the Mother Chautauqua for such exercises. We are in hopes, however, of arrang-

ing for the proper observance of Recognition Day next year.

DEVILS LAKE, NORTH DAKOTA

There was a marked increase in the sale of season tickets at the Devils Lake Chautauqua this year. This was doubtless due to the management making more of the educational features. In addition to the C. L. S. C. work there were classes in painting, German, Bible study, a well equipped kindergarten, and a boys' and girls' club almost three hundred strong. Some of the best lectures during the Assembly were given at the Round Table meetings. Among the noted speakers were Richard Handey, Prof. E. B. Swift, S. M. Speedon, Pres. Guy L. Benton, Dr. Iyenaga and Hinton White.

Recognition Day was observed July 16. Mrs. Ora Brummette-Swift who has had charge of the C. L. S. C. work for a number of years conducted the services. The audience was larger than at previous assemblies. The address, delivered by Dr. Walter M. Walker, abounded in helpful suggestions. His subject was Making the Most of Life. Mrs. Bessie Scoville, State President of the Minnesota W. C. T. U., was presented with a diploma by Mrs. Swift who said that in the whole state of Minnesota there was no Chautauqua from which Mrs. Scoville could graduate in the C. L. S. C. and receive her diploma. The day closed with a reception for Mrs. Scoville.

BETHSEDA, OHIO

The fourteenth session of the Epworth Chautauqua Assembly of Bethseda, Ohio, began on August 14 and continued for one week. The attendance was fairly good, but rainy weather caused many to stay away. A brilliant program was carried out, with departments in Art, Bible Study, Elocution, Music, Sunday School Work, Church Congress, Physical Culture, C. L. S. C., etc. Recognition Day was August 19, but, as there were no graduates this year, no special address was given. Dr. E. L. Eaton, Dr. William A. Colledge, Rev. C. W. Smith, Rev. P. U. Hawkins and others spoke on the C. L. S. C. course of 1904-8. Rev. Hawkins will remain in charge of this department and will endeavor to induce pastors to organize circles in towns in which they reside.

Among the noted lecturers appearing this season were Dr. S. L. Krebs, Dr. E. L. Eaton, Dr. W. A. Colledge and Dr. T. Iyenaga.

A new hotel, costing \$5,000, was one of the improvements on the grounds that did much for the success of the Assembly.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

The Mount Lookout Chautauqua, at Cincinnati, Ohio, under the auspices of the Mount

Lookout M. E. Church, held a most interesting and valuable five day session beginning June 5. Sermons, lectures, talks and musical entertainments were given each evening. Among those on the program were Rev. George M. Hammell, Prof. and Mrs. J. E. Sherwood, Prof. J. G. Porter, Miss Spellmire and Miss Craus-ton.

GLADSTONE PARK, OREGON

The eleventh annual assembly of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua Association was held from the twelfth to the twenty-fourth of July at Gladstone Park, Oregon. The attendance was large, fully thirty thousand persons being present at the various sessions. Special features, such as Grand Army, Woman's, W. C. T. U. and Pioneer's days, brought out large crowds. Among the persons of prominence who made up the program, were Captain Richmond Pearson Hobson, Dr. George W. White, of San Francisco, Pres. Willis Chatman Hawley, Dr. Thomas McClary, of Minneapolis, Mrs. Marian A. White, of Chicago, Rev. Howard N. Smith, Mr. Herbert Bashford, Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp, of Columbus, Ohio, Mrs. Harriet Coburn Sanderson, Hon. John F. Caples, Portland, Oregon, and Mr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Classes were organized in United States History, Early Northwest History, Pedagogy, Art, Domestic Science, English Literature, Bible Study, Music, Elocution and Physical Culture, and a large enrollment was secured and much interest shown in the work. The various colleges and schools of the Northwest established headquarters, which emphasized the educational features of the Assembly.

ASHLAND, OREGON

The Southern Oregon Chautauqua was held from the 12th to the 22d of July. Among the features were a summer school for teachers, schools of Bible Study, Cookery, American Literature, Geography of Commerce, Biology, Music and Stenography. The Round Table, under the direction of Mr. C. B. Watson, was of much interest. Among the speakers were Dr. Newell D. Hillis, Capt. R. P. Hobson, Dr. Stanley L. Krebs and Hon. Lou J. Beauchamp. The attendance this season, the largest in twelve years, has warranted plans for improvement, prominent among which is to be an enlarged auditorium and more beautiful grounds.

MT. GRETN, PENNSYLVANIA

The Pennsylvania Chautauqua Assembly, beginning at Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania, on July 1, finished its most successful season on the fifteenth of August. The attendance, while

always large, excelled that of any former year. The summer schools had an enrollment of one hundred and seventy of whom eighty-nine were teachers.

Recognition Day was observed on July 29, with its usual impressive ceremony. Unfortunately, but one member of the class of 1904 could be present, but many of the alumni were on hand. Dr. S. C. Schumucker gave the address, choosing for his subject *The Great Chautauqua Movement*. After tracing its history, he alluded to the fact that the Pennsylvania Chautauqua has the same spirit and methods as the mother Chautauqua. Following the exercises an Alumni Banquet was held with thirty graduates and several guests of honor. Inspired by the easy and humorous example of the toast-master—Professor L. E. McGinnes—the occasion proved to be perhaps the most enjoyable of the season for those participating in it.

Pennsylvania Chautauqua is on a sound basis, and the feeling is that each year will exceed its predecessor, and that, with the C. L. S. C. work as an incentive, its influence will keep growing.

BIGSTONE LAKE, SOUTH DAKOTA

The attendance at Bigstone Lake, South Dakota, Assembly was about twenty-five hundred and a good healthy interest was shown in the work. The C. L. S. C. was under the charge of Mrs. Etta Vosburg and as a result of her efforts twenty-five new members were enrolled. Recognition Day was observed July 11 and Dr. Parks made an address.

MONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

At Monteagle, Tennessee, Recognition Day was observed on July 21 by the setting apart of a "C. L. S. C. Night". The grounds were beautifully illuminated with Japanese lanterns, and the only graduate present—Miss Susie Ingham, of Yazoo, Mississippi—escorted by a procession of flower girls, was awarded her diploma, and an address was made by Miss C. S. Battaile, who has charge of the C. L. S. C. work at Monteagle. Following the exercises, a reception was held, participated in by the members of the C. L. S. C. and the Christian Endeavor delegates who were holding a convention at the same place.

WELLSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

Owing to the lack of railroad facilities the "Chautauqua of the Panhandle" at Wellsburg, W. Va., was dependent upon the nearby population for its attendance. The Bellview Camp Meeting Association, which had charge of the exercises, reports a successful season, with crowds aggregating from a few hundred up to five thousand.

MADISON, WISCONSIN

The Monona Lake Chautauqua Assembly at Madison, Wisconsin, was not so successful as usual, due largely to the St. Louis Exposition. About 200 C. L. S. C. members were on hand and the Round Table exercises in charge of Rev. W. J. McKay, were well attended. It is probable that at the November meeting of the trustees certain improvements will be decided on.

Talk About Books

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Prof. Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago. Pp. 297.

TEN FRENCHMEN OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Prof. F. M. Warren of Yale. Pp. 262.

THE STATES GENERAL, the first part of Erckmann-Chatrian's "Story of a Peasant," translated by Louis E. Van Norman. Pp. 262.

INTRODUCTORY STUDIES IN GERMAN LITERATURE. By Prof. Richard Hochdoerfer of Wittenberg College. Pp. 255. Illustrated. 4½x7½. \$1 each postpaid. Chautauqua, N. Y.: The Chautauqua Press.

Four of the best little books that have ever been issued by the Chautauqua Institution.

In undertaking to write a brief yet sufficient history of the French Revolution, a man accepts a very difficult task, for in the period that lies between 1789 and 1795 events follow thick and furiously fast. In these six tre-

mendous years effects that have been over six hundred years in the making, are matured, and burst upon the world with volcanic force. The old order of things is violently changed. Under the impulse of a seismic convulsion man is hurled across the bottomless gap of intolerance, oppression, servitude, want, misery and despair, to land on the other side, dazed and stunned but alive. Recovering from the shock he rises, shakes himself free from the impediments of the ruins about him, and in new fields begins to plant and sow for himself and for posterity. As the vintage is the richest in that earth which covers beds of scoria and of lava, so is the fruit that is borne of the planting done in those subverted times; and we of today are gathering from their vines such grapes as grew by the brook of Eschol.

To reduce the history of these burning days down to a few cool statements, to explain the philosophy of a tremendous psychological moment, is no light task, but Prof. Mathews has accomplished it and has done his book well. Within 282 pages he gives a clear and concise resume of the causes that led to the overthrow of the kingdom and the establishment of a commonwealth in France. Glancing back to the reign of Louis XI in the sixteenth century he returns to the eighteenth through the intervening reigns, and after beheading the most unfortunate of the Capets, closes with the victorious Return to a Constitutional Government that crowns the closing months of 1795.

The body of the book is supplemented by a good table of contents, by a well arranged chronological summary, by an exhaustive index and by an invaluable synopsis at the head of each chapter, anll of them of great value to the student.

In comparing the causes of the Revolution as stated by Prof. Mathews with those given by other writers, it is interesting to note the opinion of the historian Schoell. He says:

Among the more immediate causes which gave rise to this national convulsion, must be reckoned the mistake which Louis XVI committed in supporting the American insurgents against their lawful sovereign; and sending troops to their aid, accompanied by many of the young noblesse, who, by mixing with that people, imbibed their principles of liberty and independence. By this rash step France gained a triumph over her rival, but she ruined herself:—and her imprudence will ever remain a warning to nations against incautiously rushing into unnecessary wars.

In speaking of the fate of Louis XVII Professor Mathews agrees with the majority of historians who say that it will always remain in doubt, adding that there are those who claim that the child was brought to America.

Persons who have visited Nantucket have probably received delightful corroboration of this theory. For on this quaint little island there lived until comparatively recently two elderly maiden ladies who owned what they called a key to the mystery. This was a life-sized carefully dressed wax baby which they showed as a portrait model of the poor little dauphin. Dressed in old-fashioned black silk dresses they sat on the edge of their slippery horse-hair chairs and in antiphonous monotone told how their father who was a sea captain, had induced a nurse to let a copy of the little fellow's features be made in order that he might take home a doll of unusual value to his little girls in America. The nurse, they said, had agreed, and after the Reign of Terror the doll had been a means of identifying the missing boy; he was rescued and

brought to this country where he grew to imperial manhood, and under the name of Ebenezer Williams he has been a missionary to the Indians.

Si non e vera e ben trovato! Old ladies' stories are not infrequently found in history. It will be noted that the "cannonade of Valmy" referred to on p. 214, is ranked by Creasy as one of the fifteen decisive battles of the world.

"Ten Frenchmen," "The States General," and in part, the volume of German Literature, round out "The French Revolution."

The first of these books contains only 265 pages, but in the lives of Guizot, Fourier, Thiers, Gambetta, Victor Hugo, Balzac, Zola, Renan, Pasteur and de Lesseps, it covers a period of one hundred and thirty momentous years, from the birth of Fourier in 1772 to the death of Zola in 1902. These intellectual giants were not mere spectators in the drama of life. They were makers and actors of history; four of them lived to be over eighty years old, one was nearly ninety. What a vista of experience was theirs!

In succession they not only saw but helped to bring about, vital changes in the history of statecraft, government, sociology, literature and science.

In their era the United States of America rose into being, the French monarchy was overthrown, two emperors in France and one in Mexico flashed across the horizon and shot off into space:—that noble old ghost of the Holy Roman Empire, was exorcised and laid, no more to disturb the peace of Europe; Poland, seized and divided by three grasping powers, ceased to be a nation; the infallibility of the Pontifex Maximus was promulgated but temporal power was taken from him and, shut up in the vatican, he had to see Victor Emmanuel "*Il Rei Galantuomo*," ascend the throne of unified Italy, while Prussia unheard of till the tenth century triumphantly humbled France and stood forth as head of an empire of the first magnitude.

Guizot was twelve years old when Washington died; Theodore Roosevelt was sixteen years old when Guizot died. Thiers, the first president of the Third Republic, was already a boy of three years when the nineteenth century dawned. De Lesseps, born in Jefferson's administration, has been dead but ten years:—and Victor Hugo who was a man of thirty when Sir Walter Scott passed away might have graduated with the first C. L. S. C. class.

Guizot rose to eminence as a historian, and as a minister did France the inestimable service of raising and extending her public school system. He and Renan, Balzac and Zola

and Pasteur are exponents of the scientific spirit of the age; he, the carpenter's apprentice, as a historian; Pasteur, the tanner's son, in natural science and the world of phenomena; Renan, the son of a sailor, in the spiritual world, the realm of the pneuma and the noumenon; Balzac and Zola in the sphere of human life.

It is rather the fashion for the general reader to condemn the works of these two last extraordinarily able authors without knowing anything about them. In the chapters devoted to them Professor Warren has made a judicial estimate of their writings which must modify the opinion of such detractors and cause them to see why the *cognoscenti* call the books great.

Fourier, son of a clock merchant, particularly interests us on this side of the Atlantic because he directly inspired the building of the phalanstery at Brook Farm, and indirectly the writing of "The Blithedale Romance." While Gambetta, the grocer's boy, appeals to us by his large patriotism. Escaping from Paris in a balloon, it was he who rallied his countrymen and led the forlorn hope against the power of Prussia.

Victor Hugo's grand old figure stands out preëminent among the ten; some good selections from his writings are given but these are necessarily very brief.

De Lesseps, the last of the decemvirate, died like Grant, the victim of man's inhumanity to man. The Suez Canal is his greatest monument. In it he finished what Pharaoh Necho had begun.

The last volume of the French triad is a delightful, simple tale, that brings out vividly the life of a French peasant from the evil days that preceded 1789 to that hopeful time that was ushered in by the National Assembly. Anybody who takes it up will not want to lay down "The States General" until he has read the last word of Michael's story.

The scene is laid in the province of Lorraine, that shuttlecock with which Teuton and Frank have played for centuries. The modest hero is a blacksmith's apprentice whose unfortunate parents groan under the *octroi* duty, and the grain tax, and the *gabelle* and the tithes, and the *corvée*, and all the other hideous loads they have to carry. The boy's godfather does a paying business as innkeeper and blacksmith. Master Jean is a good fellow and a *bonhomme*; he likes to help people and to make them happy. He is very good to Michael who grows up in his service, an alert, able, willing young man. A certain little dark peddler, Chauvel, a Calvinist, is a welcome

guest at the inn and he and mine host discuss the tremendous causes of the Revolution (prophetically speaking) and the condition of the country in the same every-day fashion that we discuss the current events of 1904.

Eventually the two go to Versailles and Chauvel writes home a long and lively account of the way they were received by the king, how the three orders were dressed, of the manner in which he and the rest of the Third Estate were treated; how they had been shut out of the hall of the States General on the pretext that it needed to be put in order and so they had gone over to the Tennis Court and were meeting there.

Chauvel has a daughter Marguerite who is connected with a pretty love story—but no discreet book reviewer ever tells lovers' secrets, he leaves it to the curious reader to find them out.

This bit of fiction is an admirable element to work into the Chautauqua course, and it is to be hoped that those who draw up the programme will henceforth put in something equally good every year. Human nature craves recreation and there is nothing like a really good novel for resting the brain; moreover it is a powerful menstrum in which to dissolve hard facts and to make them go down easily.

The work of the translator of "The States General" is very unequal; the greater part is well done, but occasionally it is not free enough. In his efforts to stick closely to the idiom of the original he often uses stilted and ungrammatical terms, and he has fallen into the error of giving American provincialisms as the equivalent of the French vernacular.

In his "Introductory Studies in German Literature," Professor Hochdoerfer gets a great deal into a very small space. Within 255 pages he discusses the great epics, "The Niebelungen Lied," "Gudrun," and "Parzival," he treats of Martin Luther and his influences on the German nation, language and thought; and after brief biographies of Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Heine and Scheffel with excellent analyses of "Minna von Barnhelm," "Nathan der Weise," "Hermann und Dorothea," "Faust," "The Song of the Bell," Heine's "Book of Songs" and "Der Trompeter von Säckingen,"—he concludes with sketches of Wagner and the later dramatists.

It is an extremely useful book; one that gives a good working knowledge of Germany's best literature and that awakens a wish to read the chief masterpieces in their entirety. In the selections made and in the lives of the authors, emphasis is laid on the *Sturm und Drang*, the Storm and Stress, influence of the

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Revolutionary Period, so that the book bears an opposite relation to the three others of the set.

Lessing, the earliest of the poets mentioned, died in the same year that Napoleon and Wellington were born; Thiers and Heine first saw the light within eight years of each other. The spirit of the times agitated many nations, and its manifestations in France produced lasting effects in Germany.

In conclusion it must be said that the mechanical work in the four books is excellent; the binding is suitable; paper, type and spacing are attractive and the proofreading has been careful. Two or three errors have crept in and these are now pointed out in order to help the student who might otherwise be misled.

"German Literature," p. 77, line 11, a word is omitted between "In the" and "near Gath."

"Ten Frenchmen," p. 44, line 11, Utopia should begin with a capital; p. 85, line 15, septuagenarian is misspelled.

"States General," p. 13, last line, for "them" read "they." MARY E. MERRINGTON.

KWAIDAN. By Lafcadio Hearn. 5x7½. \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

By right of acknowledged preëminence in interpreting the spirit of Japan whatever Lafcadio Hearn writes is not to be missed by him who would know the genius of the race. Mr. Hearn's new book of "Stories and Studies of Strange Things" is characterized by charm of style, startling imagery indefinable but permeative atmosphere," and a haunting quality which represents phases of Japanese life as mysterious as they are absorbing to the western mind. The volume has drawings by a Japanese artist and Japanese characters are used as typographical attractions.

F. C. B.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH THE TREES. By J. Horace McFarland. 6x8¾. \$1.75 net. New York: The Macmillan Co.

We are fairly well accustomed to books with illustrations by the author of the text; but to find an author and photographer who is also his own printer, all these functions being notably performed, is of itself a striking phenomenon in book production. In this three-fold expression from a professed tree-lover, one recognizes that effective nature photography so effectively produced in *Country Life in America* by the same hand. Chapters of the book attracted wide attention in the pages of *The Outlook*. The volume has a typographical appeal of distinct character; photographs in tint, full pages and assorted forms, portray beauty so that one must observe it hereafter

with keener enjoyment. There are nearly one hundred illustrations. The text is a record of personal experience rather than scientific observation, but the test of reading aloud to another who "knows the trees" assured the reviewer of its accuracy as well as its suggestive qualities. F. C. B.

IMPERTINENT POEMS. By Edmund Vance Cooke. 4¾x7¼. 75 cents. Boston: Forbes & Company.


The author suggests that the chief impertinence is in calling these verses poems, but in a striking style of versification which readers of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* will familiarly recognize, Mr. Cooke hits a good many people where they live. Better things than these we think Mr. Cooke has done, but "How Did You Die?" for example, is one of the kind you would clip or copy to keep if this book did not preserve it in better form. F. C. B.

JAPANESE PHYSICAL TRAINING. By H. Irving Hancock. Illustrated. 5x7¾. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Jiu-Jitsu, the system of exercise, diet and general mode of living by which it is claimed that the Mikado's people have been made "the healthiest, strongest and happiest men and women in the world," is the novel and interesting subject timed for the present market. The author has devoted much of his time during seven years to thorough study of its principles. He presents the subject historically, and then deals with details in such fashion that the system recommends itself to practical application by Americans. Numerous full-page illustrations show tricks and feats as well as physical exercises for development. F. C. B.

THE NEW YORK COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM. By Dr. Andrew Sloan Draper. Illustrated with portraits. 50 cents. 4¾x6¾. Syracuse, N. Y.: C. W. Barden.

Dr. Draper claims that New York State's common school work occupies the leading position among the states of the American Union. His suggestion that fervent poets, orators and historians among New England's sons had given her undue precedence in fame when the facts show that prime credit belongs to New York, is said to have aroused some controversy when first made. Dr. Draper sustains his contention by a long list of New York "firsts"—the establishment of a public school, school tax on all property for educating all children, establishing state supervision of elementary schools, providing for education of teachers, establishing the first female academy and the schools, providing for education of teachers, establishing the first female academy and the first woman's college, etc., spending more



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money, exercising closer supervision, consolidating and systematizing her work to a greater extent than any other state east or west. Dr. Draper has contributed a substantial piece of historical research to available records of American education, suggestive to educators throughout the United States. Originally given in a public address the material has been revised and issued in book form illustrated by nineteen portraits.

F. C. B.

A BOOK OF CARTOONS. Drawn by Harry J. Westerman. 12x9. Published by Edward T. Miller, Columbus, O. Printed by Fred J. Heer, Columbus, Ohio.

Readers of *THE CHAUTAUQUAN* will recall many effective cartoons by Westerman reproduced in "Highways and Byways." This collection of his characteristic productions which have appeared in the *Ohio State Journal* is published in attractive book form. An introduction by Samuel G. McClure of the *State Journal* truly points out that much of Westerman's success has been due to pleasant humor, happy fancy and clever ridicule that rarely leave the realm of amiability.

F. C. B.

PATIENCE; OR BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE. BY W. S. Gilbert. 5x7½. Price \$1.00. New York City: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A revised edition of the text of the never-failing popular Gilbert comic opera of "Patience; or Bunthorne's Bride", is here available in attractive and convenient form. The author in a prefatory note describes the genesis of the satirical production, and the determination of a satisfactory basis for its long-lived success.

F. C. B.

LETTERS TO A YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN. By W. M. Thackeray. 3¼x5½. Prices 40c, 75c, \$1.25, \$1.50, boxed. Boston: H. M. Caldwell Co.

A late addition to the Remarque edition of literary masterpieces. These essays appeared originally in *Punch*. This edition is exceedingly attractive for gift purposes, printed on hand made deckle-edge paper, with original etching frontispiece by Marcel, bound in embossed cloth stamped in gold, with gilt tops and ribbon marker.

F. C. B.

THE SIMPLE HOME. By Charles Keeler. 5x6¾. 75 cents. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Company.

A book calculated to show how even the simplest home surroundings can be made artistic and full of meaning has a purpose that appeals widely. We welcome the assurance that there is a movement toward simpler, truer, and more vital art expression in California, and Mr. Charles Keeler has written a number of helpful essays from the standpoint of a layman in architecture to emphasize the gospel of the simple life, to increase faith in simple

beauty, and to spread the conviction that we must live art before we can create it. Here are a great many practical suggestions, about materials, the building and furnishing of the home, the garden, real mission architecture, etc.; and numerous photographic reproductions graphically impress lessons. The work is to be heartily commended for its purpose and performance.

F. C. B.

A COUNTRY WITHOUT STRIKES. By Henry Demarest Lloyd. 4¼x7½. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

A paper covered edition of the late Henry Demarest Lloyd's "A Country Without Strikes" which ought to insure wider circulation among people of this timely and painstaking account of the workings of the compulsory arbitration court of New Zealand. The volume has an introduction by William Pember Reeves, ex-minister of labor in New Zealand and author of the compulsory arbitration law.

COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. By Maude L. Radford. pp. 400, \$1.00. New York: Hinds & Noble.

A suggestive book in content and logical in arrangement. Prepared for the intermediate and advanced student it wisely resorts to principle rather than rule with the result that it promises not to restrict but to stimulate the student. In make-up it is at once compact and compendious.

P. H. B.

PARSIFAL. By H. R. Haweis. Illustrated. 4½x6¼. 40c net.

ESARHADDON. By Leo Tolstoy. Illustrated. 4½x6¼. 40c net.

THE TROUBLE WOMAN. By Clara Morris. 4½x6¼. 40c net. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The story and analysis of Wagner's great opera, "Parsifal," given by H. R. Haweis will be appreciated by Chautauqua students of "German Master Musicians" in the current year's course of magazine readings. The qualifications of the author of "My Musical Memories" are universally known to music-lovers. When first printed this text made a distinct impression. The reprint in the dainty booklet form of "The Hour-Glass Series" will prove most acceptable. A portrait of the composer and scenes from the opera are included.

In the same series appear "The Trouble Woman," by Clara Morris, a tragic tale of experience yet bearing the message of cheer, and "Esarhaddon," the authorized American edition of three stories by Leo Tolstoy, published for the benefit of the Kishineff sufferers.

F. C. B.